

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIII.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1901.

NO. 37

LOCAL NOTES.

—Congress convened on Monday.

—Calendars for 1902 are beginning to appear.

—The tracks on the new fill in Jack's narrows were put into service on Friday.

—David Long and family, of Johnstown, spent last week among friends in Mapleton.

—A four inch fall of snow yesterday gives us a wintry view of nature at present.

—Mrs. Howard Werts and son, Boyd, were guests of her parents at Atkinsons's Mills, for Thanksgiving.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., sells and recommends all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Charles C. Slates and family, of Conemaugh, spent Sunday with friends and former neighbors in Mapleton.

—F. R. Dell, of Everett, has been spending a few days of the past week among his numerous friends in Mapleton.

—John D. Long and family and J. Warner Weston and wife, of Altoona, were short-time visitors to Mapleton last week.

—W. F. Greene, of Cassville, was in town Saturday on his way home from a visit to friends in Northumberland county.

—Mrs. H. D. Wicks and children, of Wilmore, partook of their Thanksgiving dinner with Grandmother Long in Mapleton.

—The weather on Tuesday on account of its variableness causes one to believe the weather department must have been in the hands of a woman.

—William M. Phillips, of Alexandria, and James Dysart and family, of Tyrone, enjoyed Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hatfield in Mapleton.

—Among our callers yesterday was our friend, A. R. Foster, of Smith valley. Mr. Foster is at present engaged in making the registration for the spring election.

—A number of the Trough Creek farmers who have in view the improvement of their flocks last week received at this station from Ohio a number of Shropshire sheep.

—Gilbert H. Curfman, of Altoona, and Elba Curfman and family, of Figart, Cambria county, were in town last Saturday on their way to the parental home in Tod township. We were favored with a call from them.

—If you have an appetite like a bear and a relish for your meals take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They correct disorders of the stomach and regulate the liver and bowels. Price, 25 cents. Samples free, at J. G. Gillam's store.

—Our friend R. P. Smith, of Cass township, placed us under obligations for a splendid Thanksgiving offering in the shape of a half bushel of choice apples. So far as we can learn Mr. Smith had the largest crop of apples this season raised in this section.

—An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Baker died at their home south of the borough line at two o'clock Sunday morning. The remains were taken to Orbisonia on Monday and yesterday were interred in Hill valley. The child was aged 2 months and 19 days.

—Harrisburg has been selected as the place for holding the next national convention of the German Baptist Brethren. The convention will be held next May, on a date yet to be set, and will bring to that city at least 20,000 people, probably more. The German Baptists will camp at Paxtang park and on adjoining land and will remain for one week.

—No one can reasonably hope for good health unless his bowels move once each day. When this is not attended to, disorders of the stomach arise, biliousness, headache, dyspepsia and piles soon follow. If you wish to avoid these ailments keep your bowels regular by taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when required. They are so easy to take and mild and gentle in effect. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The next Democratic state convention will have but 309 delegates instead of 417, the number this year. There has been a reduction all around. The rule provides that there shall be one delegate in a district of every 1,000 voters, or a majority fraction of a thousand, and this cuts Philadelphia down from 60 to 28, the vote in that city being exceedingly small. Dauphin also suffers, getting five delegates where she had six this year. Luzerne jumps from 14 to 24, and Lancaster drops from 8 to 5. Even Berks tumbles from 49 to 11.

—By the delayed explosion of a blast at the Crystal sand works near Vineyard last Saturday a workman named Crawford was killed and another named Beaty was injured.

—Governor Stone yesterday appointed Judge White, of Indiana, Judge Bell, of Blair, and Judge Bailey, of Huntingdon, a commission to hear and determine the judicial contest from Cambria county. It is claimed by the petitioners that nine hundred illegal and fraudulent votes were cast at the election.

—D. M. Evans last Saturday went to Saxton where he will remain some time with his brother, Dr. A. H. Evans. A few years ago Mrs. Evans injured one of her knees in a fall and for the past few months this has given her much trouble and the trouble has become so serious as to endanger her life. On Monday she went to Philadelphia to enter the Hahneman hospital for treatment. We hope for her complete restoration to health.

—Among the tens of thousands who have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for colds and la grippe during the past few years, to our knowledge, not a single case has resulted in pneumonia. Thos. Whitfield & Co., 240 Wabash avenue, Chicago, one of the most prominent retail druggists in that city, in speaking of this, says: "We recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for la grippe in many cases, as it not only gives prompt and complete recovery, but also counteracts any tendency of la grippe to result in pneumonia." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The barn on the farm of Henry Wagner in Clay township was totally destroyed by fire about seven o'clock Monday evening. His hay, grain, fodder, farming implements, a calf and a number of turkeys and chickens were consumed in the flames. Mr. Wagner had put his team in the stable about half an hour before and he and some hunters who were stopping with him had gone in to supper. After supper one of the men went out on the porch to take a smoke when he discovered the flames which were then beyond control.

—The Altoona Times of last Wednesday says: The last chapter in the case of James A. Taylor, who died alone in the mountains, was written yesterday when Deputy Coroner Harry McCartney dispatched to Henry Taylor, the young man's father, at Huntingdon, \$49, the money that was found in the clothes that encased the bones. The money, in a damp mass, was sent to Washington a few days after the skeleton was brought to Altoona. There it was separated and counted. There were \$52 in all, but \$2 was unredeemable. The bank charged \$1 for its trouble and the balance goes to Taylor's father, the legal heir.

—S. B. Neice while out hunting last Wednesday came in contact with the bear that has been seen at different times in the forest back of town. Mr. Neice did not have his gun loaded for bear and wisely concluded to let bruin move off. On Friday a party of hunters went in search of him and tracked him to the top of the mountain back of the school house. Here they lost the trail. On Saturday the bear came down the slope of the big mountain to the Harbison-Walker tramroad in the narrows. Some of the workmen started for a gun but by the time the gun was produced bruin had ambled to more congenial quarters.

—A party of ten or twelve of our local hunters desiring to make for themselves a record before the close of the deer season organized a hunt for last Saturday and early in the morning started on the chase. Being law-abiding citizens they didn't offer any venison for sale but the unfortunate neighbors who know not how to bear arms were all promised a mess of the toothsome flesh. The hunters went out in the best of spirits but after night-fall they began returning in straggling bands. As each party arrived he was questioned as to the success of the chase but direct and positive information could not be obtained until all were home. A council of sympathy was held on Monday, the members not being able to attend previous to that time, at which it was revealed that the hunt had extended from Jackstown to Stanford's knob and all the territory between Hill valley and Hare's valley had been covered. Seven different deer had been tracked, or were heard of, but all lived safely through the season which ended Saturday at midnight. May their tribe increase. No real sportsmen will disturb them for another year and the pirate and pot-hunter should be visited with the full penalty of the law.

Mrs. Kate Walsh Clarkson.

Mrs. K. W. Clarkson, widow of the late Hon. David Clarkson, of Cassville, died at the home of her son, Dr. J. A. C. Clarkson, in Lewistown, Saturday morning, November 30, 1901, of cancer of the stomach. She was aged 69 years, 7 months and 17 days.

Mrs. Clarkson, whose maiden name was Walsh, was born in Rochester, New York, April 13, 1832. She received a superior education in the schools of New York state. Her father died when she was fifteen years of age and a few years after Miss Walsh was appointed preceptress of the Cassville Seminary. In this position she won and retained the respect of the pupils and rendered entire satisfaction to the faculty and directors. While at Cassville she met the late Judge Clarkson and April 21, 1856, they were united in marriage. The union was a happy one. To them were born four daughters and one son. Two of the daughters, Cora and Lorena, died in childhood. The surviving children are Miss Emrette F., and Dr. J. A. C. Clarkson, of Lewistown, and Mrs. Anna Leone Moser, of Burlington, Vermont. She is also survived by two sisters, Mrs. Nora Robinson, of Schenectady, New York, and Jennie, whose name after marriage we have not learned. The latter at one time taught school in Mapleton and is now a widow residing in Rochester, New York. From early life Mrs. Clarkson was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church and she was an earnest, practical Christian. She took a deep interest in church work and was faithful to every trust. The department of foreign missions appealed strongly to her and for many years she was president of the Cassville auxiliary and secretary of the society of the Juniata District. She was a fluent and forceful speaker and a ready writer. She was frequently called to distant parts of the state to deliver missionary addresses and by tongue and pen did much for the promotion of the cause. She was also an active worker in the Sunday school and in other departments of church work. Wherever she went she left an impress for good and her cheerful, loving, unaffected disposition won her a place in many hearts. Judge Clarkson died July 20, 1895, and some time after Mrs. Clarkson gave up the old home at Cassville and has since resided with her son, Dr. Clarkson, at Lewistown, where she was tenderly and lovingly cared for in her declining years.

Services conducted by her pastor, Rev. G. W. Stevens, were held at Lewistown at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and the remains were brought to Mapleton on way passenger. From here they were conveyed to Cassville where they were interred yesterday afternoon.

Says He Was Tortured.

"I suffered such pain from corns I could hardly walk," writes H. Robinson, Hillsborough, Ill., "but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured them." Acts like magic on sprains, bruises, cuts, sores, scalds, burns, boils, ulcers. Perfect healer of skin diseases and piles. Cure guaranteed by W. H. Spangler. 25c.

—The great four track, stone railroad bridge across the Susquehanna at Rockville, has been practically completed and finally turned over to the Pennsylvania railroad company by the contractors. A company of railroad officials headed by Chief Engineer William H. Brown and his principal assistants, visited the bridge last week and carefully inspected the great arches. They were thoroughly satisfied with the work and ordered that the final payments to the contractors, Drake & Stratton company, which built the east end, and H. S. Kerbaugh, who built the west end, be paid. The finishing touches will be put on the bridge next week and then the company will be ready to lay the four tracks upon the cinder roadway which is now being put down.

Of Benefit to You.

D. S. Mitchell, Fulford, Md.: "During a long illness I was troubled with bed sores, was advised to try DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve and did so with wonderful results. I was perfectly cured. It is the best salve on the market." Sure cure for piles, sores, burns. Beware of counterfeits. J. L. Houck, W. H. Spangler.

—John Jones, blinded by the light from the fire door of a passing engine, fell over an embankment at Port Royal Monday night and was killed. He leaves a wife and family. Clayton Deeter was in his company at the time of the accident.

Mother and Four Children Cremated.

Between one and two o'clock Sunday morning the home of Carl M. Burk in Juniata Gap, three miles from Altoona, was totally destroyed by fire and in the flames perished Mrs. Burk, aged 42 years, and their four children: Adam Gustave, aged 16 years; Lizzie Marie, aged 13 years; Joanna Fredericka, aged 11 years, and Joseph Victor, aged 8 years.

The Burk home is located on the farm of Joseph L. Calvert. It is a two story frame structure, 18x26 feet, with two rooms and an out kitchen on the first floor and three rooms on the second floor. It was furnished in a manner as would become the means of a frugal German such as Burk, who is employed in a coal bank. He was industrious and toiled early and late. It was 10 o'clock Saturday night when he went home and found everything apparently secure about the house. His wife and children, with the exception of his eldest son, Gus, who is employed at the opera house under Advertising Agent Henderson, had gone to bed. When he retired he left a lighted lamp on the kitchen table for Gus, and it is supposed that the boy forgot to extinguish it when he went to bed and it was upset by one of two dogs owned by the family that had been allowed in the kitchen.

Mrs. Burk at 1.30 o'clock, was awakened by smoke and she awoke her husband. He looked out a window and saw the bright light of the fire. The cracking of burning wood on the first floor told them plainly that their home was ablaze. Mrs. Burk, woman like, told her husband to go down and save what furniture he could, while she looked to the safety of the children. Burk endeavored to follow her instructions and making his way to the first floor succeeded in saving a few pieces of furniture. The flames and heat drove him back and set fire to his clothing, but despite this he tried, to make his way upstairs to save his family. Halfway up the stairs, already enveloped in a roaring fire, he made his way. The flames drove him back and he was forced to look after his own safety, as the fire had burned his clothing off his back and blistered the flesh. Outside he extinguished the flames by rolling in the snow, and then he ran to the house of J. L. Calvert, a quarter of a mile away, to summon assistance. His mission was of no avail for the members of his family had already succumbed to suffocation and became food for the flames.

He was too much exhausted to return to his burning home and he was taken in by the Calverts, and his burns attended to by Mrs. Calvert while Mr. Calvert hurried to the scene of the blaze. The building was doomed and had been consumed to the lower sills, with the roasting remains of the mother and her four children on the floor in plain view.

Calvert seeing he could do nothing gave an alarm and soon some neighbors appeared on the scene. They could do nothing except extinguish the flames which burned about the bodies.

There are two theories as to the origin of the fire. One is that the dog in the kitchen, in trying to get out or in jumping about, upset the lamp. The animal was burned. Another theory is that the cook stove became overheated and set fire to the house. The true cause may never be known. The loss to the building and contents will aggregate about \$2,000.

How to Cure Croup.

Mr. R. Gray, who lives near Amenia, Dutchess county, N. Y., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best medicine I have ever used. It is a fine children's remedy for croup and never fails to cure." When given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has developed, it will prevent the attack. This should be borne in mind and a bottle of the Cough Remedy kept at hand ready for instant use as soon as these symptoms appear. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Advice to bear hunters.—In case it is expedient for the hunter to take to a tree it is advisable to leave his gun where the bear can get it. The bear then might shoot himself.

The Best Plaster.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the effected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back or pains in the side or chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. One application gives relief. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Fire Bugs in Huntingdon.

Huntingdon had three fires on Tuesday, something very unusual, and it is believed that two of them were of incendiary origin. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock the dwelling house of Oliver Peightal, No. 1005 Allegheny street, took fire on the roof, but it was soon extinguished, resulting in slight damage.

At ten in the evening the frame carpenter shop of William O'Mara, at Fifth and Mifflin street, was discovered to be on fire on the inside, at a pile of shaving, and but for its prompt discovery and the quick service of the fire department, might have been destroyed, whereas the damage resulting was slight. It is believed that this fire was of incendiary origin.

Another fire, shortly before midnight, which resulted in the destruction of four stables in West end, was also of incendiary origin at all accounts. An unsuccessful effort had been made to burn one of the buildings some time ago. The rope in the 4th ward engine house having been cut, it was impossible to ring the bell, and the alarm was sounded by a number of locomotives, whose whistles tooted such a din as to arouse the whole town. The bell in the City Hall was also put out of gear by somebody, which is another circumstance pointing to the incendiary theory. The stables were on the properties occupied by Mrs. Hamilton, Charles Ergler, William Williams and George Spohn. They were burned to the ground. All the stock was removed from the stables, except in Spohn's, where a large hog, a turkey and thirty chickens went up in smoke. No insurance.

Early yesterday morning several dozen matches were found on the door sill of Mrs. Fanny Swivel, at 401 Church street, a number of which had been ignited. The purpose was evidently to fire the building, but Providentially it did not succeed. Two persons were seen prowling about the place at about midnight.

Since writing the above we learn that an effort was also made to fire the frame buildings in the rear of Summers' grocery and McCormick's pool parlor, at Fifth and Penn streets. A lot of shavings and excelsior had been placed in the coal house and these were set on fire, but no damage was done.—Globe.

A Woman's Awful Peril.

"There is only one chance to save your life and that is through an operation" were the startling words heard by Mrs. I. B. Hunt, of Lime Ridge, Wis., from her doctor after he had vainly tried to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. Gall stones had formed and constantly grew worse. Then she began to use Electric Bitters which wholly cured her. It's a wonderful Stomach, Liver and Kidney remedy. Cures Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite. Try it. Only 50 cents. Guaranteed. For sale by W. H. Spangler.

—Saturday was the last day for receiving plans from Pennsylvania architects for the new capitol at Harrisburg. Eight firms of architects submitted designs. These designs are now in charge of Professor Ware, of Columbia University and in a short time the award will be made. While opposed to anything that smacks of jobbery the people of Pennsylvania want a capitol of which they need not be ashamed and they are willing to pay a fair price for such a structure.

Saw Death Near.

"It often made my heart ache," writes L. C. Overstreet, of Elgin, Tenn., "to hear my wife cough until it seemed her weak and sore lungs would collapse. Good doctors said she was so far gone with Consumption that no medicine or earthly help could save her, but a friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery and persistent use of this excellent medicine saved her life." It's absolutely guaranteed for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Throat and Lung diseases. Price, 50c and \$1.00 at W. H. Spangler's. Trial bottles free.

—If a bear appears as large as a bull to a man with a gun, how large would the same bear appear to a man without a gun?

Food Changed to Poison.

Putrefying food in the intestines produces effects like those of arsenic, but Dr. King's New Life Pills expel the poisons from clogged bowels, gently, easily but surely, curing Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Fevers, all Liver, Kidney and Bowel troubles. Only 25c at W. H. Spangler's.

MANY KILLED IN EXPLOSION

Boiler Bursts in the Plant of an Injector Company at Detroit.

SCORES BURIED IN THE DEBRIS

Large Business Structure is Reduced to a Mass of Flaming Ruins—Burned and Battered Victims Released From the Fiery Furnace Returned to Rescue Comrades—Property Loss of \$180,000.

Detroit, Mich.—Twenty-six men are dead and twenty-four other men were taken to the various hospitals of the city suffering from terrible cuts, burns and others injuries, all results of the explosion of one of the boilers in the Penberthy Injector Company's large plant, at the corner of Abbott street and Brooklyn avenue. In addition to those seriously injured a dozen or more employees were slightly hurt. They were taken directly to their homes. The Penberthy Injector Company's plant occupied half a square. It was composed of two brick buildings, separated by a sixteen-foot alley. The rear building, which was completely destroyed, was three stories in height, fifty-four feet in depth, and 100 feet wide. The boiler room was situated at the northwest corner of this building, on the first floor. It was in this building that most of the manufacturing was done.

There were four boilers in the plant, two horizontal and two vertical ones. It was the horizontal boilers that exploded. The floors and roof of the rear building bulged upward and then crashed down with their heavy loads of machinery and foundry apparatus. Walls, roof and all, dropped into a shapeless mass of debris. Windows in houses for a block around were broken by the concussion, and flying bricks filled the neighboring yards. A dense cloud of dust arose, and as it settled and was succeeded by denser clouds of smoke and steam, agonized cries began to come from the heap of tangled wood, metal and bricks. Those who were only partly buried, frantically dug themselves out. Flames broke out almost immediately, and the horror of fire was added to the suffering of the imprisoned.

A fire alarm was turned in and quickly responded to. Calls were sent out for all the ambulances in the city. Pending their arrival neighboring houses were turned into temporary hospitals. The first ambulances on the scene were totally inadequate to carry those who had been already extricated, and express wagons and similar vehicles were pressed into service.

While part of the firemen directed their efforts at the fire, which was burning fiercely at the centre of the wreck, the greater number of them seized axes and crowbars and began prying out the victims who could be seen or whose faint cries were audible.

The floors and roof had fallen at an angle and formed a huge sort of cover, under which the fire burned fiercely. Not until the firemen had chopped through this did their streams begin to have an appreciable effect on the flames.

Gradually the rescuers worked their way downward through the pile. A vacant house adjoining the factory was converted into a temporary morgue. In several cases the charred corpses were so hot when they were recovered that they could scarcely be handled.

The property loss is about \$180,000. The firm carried \$70,000 fire and some boiler insurance. The boilers had been recently inspected, and the engineer was known as one of the most careful and capable men in the city.

MCKINLEY'S PERSONAL ESTATE.

President's Property Amounted to \$135,890.18 Besides His Real Estate.

Canton, Ohio.—The appraisers have filed their report of the appraisement of the estate of the late President McKinley. The report shows that the President died possessed of personal goods and chattels to the value of \$2655.89; of securities, bank deposits and life insurance, \$133,105.15; moneys, \$129.13. Total personal estate, \$135,890.18; of which \$60,132.19 was life insurance.

The real estate was not appraised, as under the will it goes to Mrs. McKinley for life, and at her death to his family. It is believed to be worth from \$60,000 to \$75,000.

MANIAC BREAKS BIG WINDOWS.

He Did \$5000 Damage Before He Was Landed in Jail.

Eaton, Ohio.—About \$5000 worth of plate glass windows in the business section were broken by William Rossman, recently discharged from an insane asylum as cured. Rossman demolished 143 windows with stones, 113 being large plate glass.

Rossman, who belongs to a prominent family, was finally landed in jail. The town looked as if it had been struck by a hurricane. His hands were badly cut. His mania before commitment was to break windows.

Famine Facing Half a Million.

John Goodnow, Consul-General at Shanghai, China, reports to the State Department that there are over 500,000 people in the Yangtse Valley who will starve this winter unless they get help from outside. A committee of foreigners and Chinese has been formed to relieve the conditions of these people and all foreigners are subscribing liberally.

CITY OFFICER A SUICIDE

Stuart R. Young, of Louisville. Short in His Accounts.

After Reading of an Exposure He Sought a Lonely Spot and Shot Himself — Shortage is \$50,000.

Louisville, Ky.—After being offered a newspaper which said his books were under examination, Stuart R. Young, City Treasurer of Louisville, blew out his brains.

An evening paper appeared with a story saying accountants were at work on Young's books, and that it was reported that there was a \$50,000 shortage.

Shortly after 6 o'clock p. m. Young and his bride of a few months appeared at the entrance at the Louisville Hotel, on Main street. Two newsboys, who knew him, came up and said:

"Mr. Young, don't you want a paper? It's got your picture in it."

One glance at the double column headlines told Young why the paper printed a picture of him. Instead of entering the hotel he walked down Sixth street toward the river, the newsboys following him. Near Nelson street Young turned off between some box cars.

The boys returned to the hotel and described Young's actions to a hackman. The hackman went in the direction given by the newsboys and found Young, face downwards, in the cin ders, his right arm under him. Seeing a bullet hole behind Mr. Young's right ear, Johnson turned the body over. Then he saw a pistol in Mr. Young's right hand. Life was extinct.

Johanson ran to a telephone and called up the residence of Young's father, Colonel Bennett H. Young. Colonel Young immediately went to the scene with some of his son's friends. One of these, a prominent business man, said with tears rolling down his cheeks:

"If his friends could have found him to-day this would never have happened. If money was needed we should have supplied it."

It is stated that the shortage in the accounts will reach \$50,000 and that the stealings had been systematic during the whole four years Young held office.

Stuart R. Young was thirty-five years old and one of the most prominent men in Louisville. He was a graduate of Princeton University, a son of Colonel Bennett H. Young, a prominent lawyer and former Confederate soldier of Louisville, and a brother of Lawrence Young, of Chicago, president of the Washington Park Jockey Club.

FORMER GOVERNOR WAITE DEAD

He Was the Populist Executive of Colorado in 1893-4.

Aspen, Col.—Former Governor Davis H. Waite dropped dead while peeling an apple, probably from heart trouble.

Davis Hanson Waite was born at Jamestown, N. Y., April 9, 1825. During the early part of his life he was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Russell, Penn., and Fond du Lac and



DAVIS HANSON WAITE. (Former Governor of Colorado, who dropped dead at Aspen.)

Princeton, Wis. He was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1875. He went to Larned, Kan., in 1876, where he was elected to the Legislature.

He went to Colorado in 1879, practicing law at Leadville and Aspen. He was a Republican in politics until 1892. He was nominated for Governor in that year by the People's party and was elected. His administration during 1893 and 1894 was tempestuous and eventful. He was a candidate for re-election in 1894, but was defeated. By a spirited political utterance while Governor, he earned the sobriquet of "Bloody Briddles" Waite, which clung to him all his life.

Chinese to Honor McKinley.

Our Consul-General at Shanghai, China, states that the guilds of silk, tea and cotton piece goods dealers have contributed of their own initiative to a fund to erect a monument in Shanghai to the late President McKinley. It is said that never before has such action been taken by the Chinese people on behalf of any but a Chinese person.

One of Hobson's Crew Insane.

Among a number of insane patients taken to the hospital at Ukiah, Cal., from the Mare Island Navy Yard, was Warrant Officer Osborne Deignan, who was with Hobson on the Merrimac in the Spanish-American war.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Marie Corelli, the author, is giving lectures in England.

Senator Depew will wed Miss Palmer in Paris on Christmas Day.

General Santos J. Zelaya has been re-elected President of Nicaragua.

President Roosevelt is five feet eight inches tall, weighs 185 pounds.

Baron Hood of Avalon, Admiral on the retired list of the British Navy, is dead. He was born on July 14, 1824.

Former Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, has been entertained in Salt Lake City, Utah, by the Hawaiian colony.

James J. Hill has two fads. One is the collecting of paintings. His other amusement is the collecting of unset jewels.

Lord Rosebery has the costliest collection of snuff-boxes in the world. His twenty-two fine specimens are valued at \$175,000.

The Royal Society's Copley Medal has been awarded to Professor J. Willard Gibbs, of Yale, for his contributions to mathematical physics.

Dr. Richard J. Gatling has entered upon his eighty-fourth year. For his birthday thoughts he might have had the pleasant calculation that the famous gun of his invention has killed about 250,000 men since 1862.

The new Mayor of San Francisco, Eugene E. Schmitz, is more than six feet tall, thirty-seven years old, and wears his long hair brushed back from the forehead. It is said that he thinks nothing of a fifty-mile walk, and that he is a great swimmer.

The four sons of Charles Darwin have all made their mark as scientists. Professor George Darwin is a famous mathematician. Horace Darwin is an authority on physics. Major Leonard Darwin is honorary secretary of the Royal Geographical Society and Francis Darwin is a distinguished botanist.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Brooklyn is to have a new 2850 yards golf course laid out by George Low.

Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia and Cornell have formed an intercollegiate basketball association.

The fastest authentic record for the speed of a horse is 95½ seconds for a straight mile over a specially prepared track.

Trap shooters are up in arms against an edict of the Amateur Athletic Union, which desires to make a class distinction.

In the Yale-Princeton football game the casualties numbered seven, and in the Yale-Harvard game five. None was serious.

The Harvard football team defeated Yale in a brilliant and decisive manner at Cambridge, Mass., before a large crowd, by a score of 22 to 0.

Unless the Michigan and Wisconsin teams can be brought together in a post season game the Western football championship for the season of 1901 will remain undecided.

With automobile racing an acknowledged sport there is a growing feeling among chauffeurs in New York City that some provision should be made for a speeding ground.

A hunter has shot and killed two deer at one shot in Fulton County, Penn. The animals were together, and he supposed he was shooting at one deer, and did not discover the other until after the shot.

Mike Murphy, the Yale trainer, about whom reports are being circulated that he may go to the University of Pennsylvania to become head coach and trainer, is under a five years' contract with the Yale athletic officials.

The plans for the new \$250,000 gymnasium at Princeton University have just been completed and accepted. The building will be two stories high and will occupy the space between the Stafford Little Hall and the Brokaw Memorial building.

LABOR WORLD.

The volunteer weather observers of New England are agitating for salaries of \$12 a month each.

Two years ago in Maine there were two woodsmen to one job; now there are two jobs to one woodsman.

Tobacco cultivation and manufacturing in the Atlantic States is greatly hampered for want of workers.

Virginia and West Virginia coal miners are demanding an advance on the wage scale and 2200 pounds to the ton.

The Paris newspapers generally agree that the threatened strike of the French coal miners has been averted for the time being.

Striking coal miners in the Department of the North, France, have voted to return to work and to await general action of the miners of the republic.

The Actors' Society of America, whose membership comprises about 4000 of the "legitimates," is reported to have decided on affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

La Resistencia Union has officially declared the Tampa (Fla.) cigarmakers' strike off. This ends the long struggle, which started last July, between the cigarmakers and manufacturers. The latter have not yielded a single point.

At Barcelona, Corunna and Cartagena, Spain, meetings in denunciation of the proposed Government bill dealing with strikes have been held. Violent speeches were made, the speakers urging the workers to prepare for a general strike.

Inspired by the election of workingmen to the office of Mayor in San Francisco and Bridgeport, Conn., the trade unionists of Chicago are preparing to enter politics. They claim that 250,000 of the 300,000 voters in the city are wage earners.



Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3¼c. per quart.

MILK.	
BUTTER.	
Creamery—West, extra...	22½ @ 25¼
Firsts	22½ @ 24½
Seconds	20 @ 22
State dairy tubs, extra...	23 @ 23½
Imitation creamery	14 @ 18½
Factory finest	15 @ 15½
Low grades	12½ @ 13½

CHEESE.	
State—Full cream, fancy...	9¾ @ 10
Small	10¼ @ 10¾
Part skims, good to prime	6½ @ 7
Full skims	2 @ 2½

EGGS.	
Jersey—Fancy	27 @ 30
State and Penn.	27 @ 30
Western—Choice	27 @ 29

BEANS AND PEAS.	
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1901	— @ 2 25
Medium, choice	2 00 @ 2 05
Pea, choice	1 95 @ 2 00
Red kidney, choice	2 00 @ 2 05
White kidney, choice	2 40 @ 2 45
Yellow eye, choice	2 30 @ 2 35
Lima, Cal.	3 25 @ 3 30
Green peas, bags	1 30 @ 1 32½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.	
Apples, King, per bbl.	4 00 @ 5 50
Greening, per bbl.	3 00 @ 6 00
Ben Davis, per bbl.	3 50 @ 4 50
Baldwin, per bbl.	2 00 @ 5 00
Pears, Seckel, per bbl.	2 50 @ 3 50
Kiefer, per bbl.	2 50 @ 3 25
Grapes, Catawba, basket ..	12 @ 14
Niagara, per basket	15 @ 17
Concord, per basket	12 @ 13
Cranberries, Cape Cod, per	
bbl.	5 00 @ 7 50
Jersey, prime, per bbl.	5 75 @ 6 25

LIVE POULTRY.	
Fowls, per lb.	8 @ 9
Spring chickens, per lb.	— @ 7½
Roosters, per lb.	— @ 5
Turkeys, per lb.	9 @ 10
Ducks, per pair	50 @ 70
Geese, per pair	75 @ 1 12
Pigeons, per pair	— @ 20

DRESSED POULTRY.	
Turkeys, per lb.	7 @ 15
Fowls, Western, per lb.	7 @ 9½
Broilers, Phila., per lb.	12 @ 16
Ducks, Western, per lb.	8 @ 13
Geese, Eastern, per lb.	12 @ 12½
Squabs, per dozen	1 25 @ 2 75

HOPS.	
State, 1901, choice, per lb.	— @ 15
1900, choice	— @ 11
Pacific coast, 1901, choice ..	14½ @ 15
1900, choice	— @ 11
1900, common to prime ..	8 @ 10
Old odds	1 @ 3

HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb.	92½ @ 95
No. 1, per 100 lb.	85 @ 87½
No. 2, per 100 lb.	77½ @ 82½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb.	60 @ 70
Straw, long rye	75 @ 80

VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl.	2 00 @ 2 25
N. Y. State, per sack	2 50 @ 2 60
Sweets, N. J., per bbl.	2 25 @ 3 00
Onions, State, per bag	3 00 @ 4 00
Orange Co., per bag	1 50 @ 4 00
Connecticut, red, per bbl.	3 50 @ 4 00
Cabbages, per 100	2 50 @ 3 00
Turnips, per bbl.	75 @ 80
String beans, per basket ..	6 00 @ 8 00
Egg plant, per box	2 25 @ 2 75
Squash, per bbl.	1 75 @ 2 75
Tomatoes, per carrier	2 50 @ 4 00
Cucumbers, per crate	1 00 @ 1 75
Cauliflower, L. I., per bbl.	1 25 @ 3 50
Celery, per dozen	10 @ 40
Lima beans, per bag	75 @ 1 50
Lettuce, per basket	50 @ 1 25
Brussels sprouts, per qt.	3 @ 9

GRAIN, ETC.	
Flour—Winter patents	3 60 @ 3 90
Spring patents	3 80 @ 4 10
Wheat—No. 1, N. N. Y.	— @ 81¾
No. 2 N. Duluth	— @ 79¾
No. 2 red	— @ 83¼
Corn—No. 2	— @ 69¾
Oats—No. 2 white	— @ 52
Track mixed	48 @ 49
Rye—Western	68 @ 68½
State	63 @ 64
Lard, city	— @ 8.85c.

LIVE STOCK.	
Beeves, city dressed	6¼ @ 9½
Calves, city dressed	7¾ @ 11
Country dressed	5 @ 9
Sheep, per 100 lb.	2 60 @ 3 25
Lambs, per 100 lb.	4 00 @ 4 80
Hogs, live, per 100 lb.	5 50 @ 5 90
Country dressed, per lb.	6 @ 8½

MENACED BY MILK FAMINE.

Great Scarcity of Dairy Products in New York Creamery Centres.

Middletown, N. Y.—Scarcity of milk throughout this section of the State threatens a milk famine for New York City. For several days it has been impossible for New York dealers to supply their customers, notwithstanding their earnest efforts, and the fact that fancy prices are offered. The situation, instead of improving, is constantly growing more alarming. Creamery men in Orange County and counties on the north, controlling scores of creameries, have been heavy platform buyers.

Notwithstanding the advance in price by the Consolidated Milk Exchange to three and a quarter cents per quart, the farmers declare that they cannot afford to sell milk at that figure while feed remains at the present high price. The leading dairy feeds have nearly reached \$25 per ton. Milk at five cents per quart would bring no profit now, farmers say. Cold weather has also played havoc with the trade.

Butter factories, from which the dealers have heretofore secured large quantities of milk, shut down on the first of this month. The Milk Reporter, the organ of the dairymen, creamerymen and milkmen throughout this section of the State, predicts that "the present shortage has come to stay until such time as the Milk Exchange names a price more in accordance with the quotations for feed, which are from thirty to fifty per cent. higher, while the Exchange price is practically the same as one year ago."

A Revolutionary Mailbox.

Among the treasures held by the Antiquarian Society in Portsmouth, N. H., there is an old box the history of which is given on a label which it bears.

The box is of tin, painted green, and shows signs of much usage, which is not surprising when one considers that it carried the United States mail between Portsmouth and Boston during the Revolution. It is about nine inches long, four and one-half inches wide, and a little more than that in height.

It was carried on horseback by Captain John Noble, otherwise known as Deacon Noble, who was post rider until 1783.

This box contained all the mail, and made every week one round trip—occupying three days in the journey—from Portsmouth to Boston the first of the week, and three days at the end of the week from Boston to Portsmouth. The distance between the two places is a little more than fifty miles.

The mailbox is somewhat battered and the paint faded and scraped, but there is no doubt that in case need arose the stout little box could even now serve as it did in the time of the country's peril.—Youth's Companion.

Have a Home of Your Own.

They are a wise young man and woman who start out in their married life in a home of their own in some place where they will have green grass about their house even if it is only a few feet. It makes no difference how humble or modest the house may be. The smallest box of a house with a plot of green is a temple of common-sense compared to the finest "flat" or "boarding-house" in the city. If there is anything appropriate in this life it is that young people shall live somewhere where each day they can see their own unfolding lives reflected in the unfolding works of Nature. There is no beginning, in the home sense, to a young married life so true, so lasting and so satisfactory as that. No life in a city is comparable to that which is lived in a small house with green things growing over and around it, where God's pure sunshine bathes and sweetens every side of the house during the day, and where the surest, life-giving odors that God gives to His children; the odors of soil and growing things, are blown into the house while we sleep.—Edward Bok, in the Ladies' Home Journal.

Another Cherished Belief Attacked.

A cold blooded scientist has just administered a death blow to the traditional belief in the "blue Danube." He watched the big river for a whole year, giving to his studies an hour every morning. The result of these observations was that he found the water to be brown eleven times; yellow, forty-six; dark green, fifty-nine; light green, forty-five; grass green, twenty-five; greenish gray, sixty-nine; other shades of green, 110, and that it never had anything like the hue with which it is credited by the bards.

Falconry Renewed.

Our craze for novelty has caused us to revert to the antique, says M. A. P. of London. Falconry has been taken up by several distinguished ladies. Owing to its cost, it will never become a common amusement. A good and perfectly trained hawk cannot now be obtained under \$500, and a falconer's wages are from \$500 to \$750. The Duchess of Marlborough is interested in falconry; and one of the advantages of this picturesque sport is that it can be followed, in some form or another, all the year around.

Ships built to-day average three and one-quarter times the size of those built in 1875.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The man who keeps his temper doesn't give himself away.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS ROBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

A tombstone inscription is often a grave error.

Asthma

"One of my daughters had a terrible case of asthma. We tried almost everything, but without relief. We then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and three and one-half bottles cured her."—Emma Jane Entsminger, Langsville, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral certainly cures many cases of asthma.

And it cures bronchitis, hoarseness, weak lungs, whooping-cough, croup, winter coughs, night coughs, and hard colds.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, hard colds, etc.; \$1, most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: Dreams—They Are the Avenue Through Which God Has Again and Again Marched Upon the Human Soul—Proof of Immortality—Warned by God

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage discusses a much talked of subject, and one in which all are interested. The text is Joel ii, 28: "I will pour out My spirit upon all flesh. Your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions."

In this photograph of the millennium the dream is lifted into great conspicuity. You may say of a dream that it is a nocturnal fantasia, or that it is the absurd combination of waking thoughts, and with a slur of intonation you may say, "It is only a dream," but God has honored the dream by making it the avenue through which again and again He has marched upon the human soul, decided the fate of nations, and changed the course of the world's history. God appeared in a dream to Abimelech, warning him against an unlawful marriage; in a dream to Jacob, announcing by the ladder set against the sky full of angels, the communication between earth and heaven; in a dream to Joseph, foretelling his coming power under the figure of all the sheaves of the harvest bowing down to his sheaf; to the chief butler, foretelling his imprisonment; to the chief baker, announcing his decapitation; to Pharaoh, showing him first the seven famine stricken years, under the figure of the seven lean cows devouring the seven fat cows; to Solomon, giving him the choice between wisdom and riches and honor; to a warrior, under the figure of a barley cake smiting down a tent, encouraging Gideon in his battle against the Midianites; to Nebuchadnezzar, under the figure of a broken image and a hewn down tree, foretelling the overthrow of his power; to Joseph, of the New Testament, announcing the birth of Christ in his own household, and again bidding him fly from Herod's persecutions; to Pilate's wife, warning him not to become complicated with the judicial overthrow of Christ.

We all admit that God in ancient times and under Bible dispensation addressed the people through dreams. The question now is, does God appear in our day and reveal Himself through dreams? That is the question everybody asks, and that question I will try to answer. You ask me if I believe in dreams. My answer is, I do, but all I have to say will be under five heads.

Remark the First—The Scriptures are so full of revelation from God that if we get no communication from Him in dreams we ought, nevertheless, to be satisfied.

With twenty guidebooks to tell you how to get to New York or Pittsburgh or London or Glasgow or Manchester do you want a night vision to tell you how to make the journey? We have in this Scripture full direction in regard to the journey of this life and how to get to the celestial city, and with this grand guidebook, this magnificent directory, we ought to be satisfied. I have more faith in a decision to which I come when I am wide awake than when I am sound asleep. I have noticed that those who give a great deal of their time to studying dreams get their brains addled. They are very anxious to remember what they dreamed about the first night they slept in a new house. If in their dream they take the hand of a corpse they are going to die. If they dream of a garden it means a sepulcher. If something turns out according to a night vision, they say: "Well, I am not surprised; I dreamed it." If it turns out different from the night vision, they say, "Well, dreams go by contraries." In their efforts to put their dreams into rhythm they put their waking thoughts into discord. Now, the Bible is so full of revelation that we ought to be satisfied if we get no further revelation.

Sound sleep received great honor when Adam slept so extraordinarily that the surgical incision which gave him Eve did not wake him, but there is no such need for extraordinary slumber now, and he who catches an Eve must needs be wide awake! No need of such a dream as Jacob had, with a ladder against the sky, when ten thousand times it has been demonstrated that earth and heaven are in communication. No such dream needed as that which was given to Abimelech, warning him against an unlawful marriage, when we have the records of the county clerk's office. No need of such a dream as was given to Pharaoh about the seven years of famine, for now the seasons march in regular procession and steamer and rail train carry breadstuffs to every famine stricken nation. No need of a dream like that which encouraged Gideon, for all through Christendom it is announced and acknowledged and demonstrated that righteousness sooner or later will get the victory.

If there should come about a crisis in your life upon which the Bible does not seem to be sufficiently specific go to God in prayer, and you will get special direction. I have more faith, ninety-nine times out of a hundred in directions given you with the Bible in your lap and your thoughts uplifted in prayer to God than in all the information you will get unconscious on your pillow.

I can very easily understand why the Babylonians and the Egyptians, with no Bible, should put so much stress on dreams, and the Chinese in their holy book, Chow King, should think their emperor gets his directions through dreams from God, and that Homer should think that all dreams came from Jove, and that in ancient times dreams were classified into a science, but why do you and I put so much stress upon dreams when we have a superabundant book of infinite wisdom on all subjects? Why should we harry ourselves with dreams? Why should Eddystone and Barnegat lighthouses question a summer firefly?

Remark the Second—All dreams have an important meaning. They prove that the soul is comparatively independent of the body. The eyes are closed, the senses are dull, the entire body goes into a lethargy which in all languages is used as a type of death, and then the soul spreads its wings and never sleeps. It leaps the Atlantic Ocean and mingles in scenes 3000 miles away. It travels great reaches of time, flashes back eighty years, and the octogenarian is a boy again in his father's house. If the soul before it has entirely broken its chain of flesh can do all this, how far can it leap, what circles can it cut when it is fully liberated? Every dream, whether agreeable or harassing, whether sunny or tempestuous, means so much that, rising from your couch, you ought to kneel down and say: "O God, am I immortal? Whence? Whither? Two natures. My soul caged now—what when the door of the cage is opened? If my soul can fly so far in the few hours in which my body is asleep in the night, how far can it fly when my body sleeps the long sleep of the grave?" Oh, this power to dream, how startling, how overwhelming! Immortal! immortal!

Remark the Third—The vast majority of dreams are merely the result of disturbed physical condition, and are not a supernatural message. Job had carbuncles and he was scared in the night. He says, "Thou scarest me with dreams and terriest me with visions." Solomon had an overwrought brain, overwrought with public business, and he suffered from erratic slumber, and he writes in Ecclesiastes, "A dream cometh through the multitude of business." Dr. Gregory, in experimenting with dreams, found that a bottle of hot water put to his feet while in slumber made him think he was going up the hot sides of Mount Etna. Another morbid physician, experimenting with dreams, his feet uncovered through sleep, thought he was riding in an Alpine diligence. But a great many dreams are merely narcotic disturbance. Anything that you see while under the influence of chloral or brandy or hashish or laudanum is not a revelation from God.

Waking thoughts have their echo in sleeping thoughts. If a man spend his life in trying to make others happy and is heavenly minded, around his pillow he will see cripples who have got over their crutch, and processions of celestial imperials, and hear the grand march roll down from drums of heaven over jasper parapets. You are very apt to hear in dreams what you hear when you are wide awake.

Now, having shown you that, having a Bible, we ought to be satisfied not getting any further communication from God, and having shown you that all dreams have an important mission since they show the comparative independence of the soul from the body, and having shown you that the majority of dreams are a result of disturbed physical condition, and having shown you that our sleeping thoughts are apt to be an echo of our waking thoughts, I come now to my fifth and most important remark, and that is to say that it is capable of proof that God does sometimes in our day and has often since the close of the Bible dispensation appeared to people in dreams.

All dreams that make you better are from God. How do I know it? Is not God the source of all good? It does not take a very logical mind to argue that out. Tertullian and Martin Luther believed in dreams. The dreams of John Huss are immortal. St. Augustine, the Christian father, gives us the fact that a Carthaginian physician was persuaded of the immortality of the soul by an argument which he heard in a dream. The night before his assassination the wife of Julius Caesar dreamed that her husband fell dead across her lap.

Furthermore, I have to say that there are people who were converted to God through a dream. The Rev. John Newton, the fame of whose piety fills all Christendom, while a profligate sailor on shipboard, in his dream thought that a being approached him and gave him a very beautiful ring and put it upon his finger and said to him: "As long as you wear that ring you will be prospered. If you lose that ring you will be ruined." In the same dream another personage appeared and by a strange infatuation persuaded John Newton to throw overboard that ring, and it sank into the sea. Then the mountains in sight were full of fire, and the air was lurid with consuming wrath. While John Newton was repenting of his folly in having thrown overboard the treasure another personage came through the dream and told John Newton he would plunge into the sea and bring that ring up if he desired it. He plunged into the sea and brought it up and said to John Newton, "Here is that gem, but I think I will keep it for you lest you lose it again." And John Newton consented, and all the fire went out from the mountains, and all the signs of lurid wrath disappeared from the air, and John Newton said that he saw in his dream that that valuable gem was his soul, and that the being who persuaded him to throw it overboard was Satan, and that the one who plunged in and restored that gem, keeping it for him, was Christ. And that dream makes one of the most wonderful chapters in the life of that most wonderful man.

A German was crossing the Atlantic Ocean, and in his dream he saw a man with a handful of white flowers, and he was told to follow the man who had that handful of white flowers. The German, arriving in New York, wandered into the Fulton street prayer meeting, and Mr. Lamphier, the great apostle of prayer meetings, that day had given to him a bunch of tuberose. They stood on his desk, and at the close of the religious services he took the tuberose and started homeward, and the German followed him and through an interpreter told Mr. Lamphier that on the sea he had dreamed of a man with a handful of white flowers, and was told to follow him. Suffice it to say that through that interview and following interviews he became a Christian and is a city missionary, preaching the gospel to his own countrymen. God in a dream!

John Hardonk, while on shipboard, dreamed one night that the day of judgment had come, and that the roll of the ship's crew was called except his own name, and that these people, this crew, were all banished, and in this dream he asked the reader why his own name was omitted, and he was told it was to give him more opportunity for repentance. He woke up a different man. He became illustrious for Christian attainment. If you do not believe these things, then you must discard all testimony and refuse to accept any kind of authoritative witness. God in a dream!

Rev. Herbert Mendes was converted to God through a dream of the last judgment, and many of us have had some dream of that great day of judgment which shall be the winding up of the world's history. If you have not dreamed of it, perhaps tonight you may dream of that day. There are enough materials to make a dream. Enough voices, for there shall be the roaring of the elements and the great earthquake. Enough light for the dream, for the world shall blaze. Enough excitement, for the mountains shall fall. Enough water, for the ocean shall rear. Enough astronomical phenomena, for the stars shall go out. Enough populations, for all the races of all the ages will fall into line of one of two processions, the one ascending and the other descending, the one led on by the rider on the white horse of eternal victory, the other led on by Apollyon on the black charger of eternal defeat. The dream comes on me now, and I see the lightnings from above answering the volcanic disturbances from beneath, and I hear the long reverberating thunders that shall wake up the dead, and all the seas, lifting up their crystal voices, cry, "Come to judgment!" and all the voices of the heaven cry, "Come to judgment!" and crumbling mausoleum and Westminster abbeys and pyramids of the dead with marble voices cry, "Come to judgment!" And the archangel seizes an instrument of music that was made only for one sound, and thrusting that mighty instrument through the clouds and turning it this way, he shall put it to his lips and blow the long, loud blast that shall make the solid earth quiver, crying, "Come to judgment!"

Then from this earthly grossness quit, Attired in stars, we shall forever sit. [Copyright, 1901, L. Klopsch.]

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 8.

Subject: Moses and Pharaoh Ex. xi., 1-10—Golden Text, Isa. lxviii., 9—Memory Verses, 4-7—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

Introduction.—Moses asked that they might go three days' journey into the wilderness, where they would be free from all intrusion, and where the worship of God which had been neglected could be revived. Many seem to think that this proposition on the part of Moses was not sincere, and that he intended to go and not return. But there is no suggestion that any such duplicity was planned. They would have gone and worshipped and returned, had they been permitted to do so; and then God would have made further demands upon Pharaoh. It is not necessary for Jehovah to resort to trickery in order to accomplish His purposes.

1. "The Lord said." Or, as some think, the Lord had said, at some time in the past. Verses 1-3 are evidently thrown in here in parenthesis, as verses 4-8 seem to be a continuation of the interview Moses was having with Pharaoh at the close of the preceding chapter. Pharaoh had ordered Moses to leave his presence, and threatened him with death if he saw his face again (10:28, 29); and Moses said he would see his face no more, but before he left Pharaoh he threatened him with the death of the first born. It was a terrible threat, but was carried out to the letter soon after. 12:29-33. "One plague more." One more heavy blow must fall upon this hard-hearted monarch and his land, ere he will be compelled to let go the favored objects of Jehovah's sovereign grace. The king of Egypt had ample warning of the terrible calamity that was to come upon them, and if he had repented and humbled himself it might have been averted.

2. "Let every man borrow," etc. "Let them ask every man," etc. R. V. Borrow is a wrong and misleading translation. God commanded the Israelites to ask or demand a certain recompense for their past services, and He inclined the hearts of the Egyptians to give liberally; and this, far from being a matter of oppression, wrong, or even charity, was no more than a very partial recompense for the long and painful services which we may say 600,000 Israelites had rendered to Egypt, during many years. There can be no doubt that during their servitude the profits of their labor went wholly to the Egyptians. God has many ways of balancing accounts, of righting the oppressed, and compelling those who have done wrong to make restitution. "Jewels," etc. The work translated "jewels" may be translated "articles" or "goods." "The Israelites received gold and silver, probably both in coin and in plate of different kinds."

3. "Very great." Because of the miracles he had wrought and the plagues he had brought upon the people. "This seems to be mentioned as a reason why no attempt had been made against his life."

4. "About midnight." God's judgments come upon sinners when they least expect it, and in their moments of fancied security. The darkness can not hide from God; we know not what will be in the approaching night. The wicked may awake to find that the stern messenger of eternal justice has seized upon them. "Will I go out." In this last plague God is represented as descending in person. This was designed to impress Pharaoh with the terrible character of the next judgment.

5. "The first born." It has been suggested that this might not in every case have meant the oldest child in the family, as that child might now have been dead or absent; but, inasmuch as there was not a house where there was not one dead (12:30), the word in some cases must have meant the "most eminent," or the "best beloved." In this sense the term is frequently used. "Behind the mill." The poor captive slave employed in the hardest labor. It was the custom then, as it is with the Arabs at present, to grind their corn with hand-mills, turned by their women servants, who, for that purpose, stood behind the mill.

6. "Great cry." The Egyptians were excessive in their manifestations of grief. "They whipped, beat and tore themselves, and when a relative died they ran into the streets and howled in the most lamentable and frantic manner." How dreadful must have been the scene when there was one dead in every house. No such wail ever went up before or since.

7. "Shall not a dog," etc. The Israelites were not only to be free from death, but they were to depart without being molested in any way; the dogs would not even bark at them. "Doth put a difference." The Egyptians were crying, helpless, frightened, dead. The Israelites were quiet, peaceful, protected, blessed. So the Lord always puts a difference between His people and His enemies. One has the promise of this life and of that which is to come; the other has nothing to expect but indignation and wrath from the hands of an offended God.

8. "Get thee out." See the fulfillment of this in Ex. 12: 31-36. "In a great anger." "In hot anger."—R. V. "Moses was not in an unholy passion; he was grieved at the perversity of a wicked soul."

9. "The Lord hardened Pharaoh's heart." God is sometimes said to do what He merely permits to be done, because He can not wisely prevent it. But, by studying the narrative it will be seen that Pharaoh hardened his own heart. "Harden" is used nineteen times in this account. Eleven times God is said to harden Pharaoh's heart, five times the simple statement is made that it was hardened, and three times it is said that he hardened it himself. "In the narrative of what actually took place, it is not till after the sixth plague that it is said that the Lord hardened his heart, and only after the eighth plague is the agency exclusively ascribed to God."

Explosions in Thirteen-Inch Guns.

An inquiry made by the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department into the causes of the premature explosions of thirteen-inch shells in guns on the battleships Kearsarge, Kentucky and Alabama, has resulted in a discovery that the explosives were detonated by gases quickly generated from the fuses connecting the firing charges with the projectiles proper. These gases reached the explosives in the projectiles before the projectiles left the guns and ignited them. The gases escaped into the projectiles through the screw threads with which the fuses were fastened to the projectiles. The defect will be remedied in all these shells by putting caps on the fuses.

Christian Science Spreads in England.

The cult of the Christian Scientists is spreading so rapidly in the eastern counties of England that the Dean of Norwich has found it necessary to announce publicly that he intends soon to address himself in a controversial spirit to the whole subject.

PURMAN'S FADELESS DYE produces the fastest and brightest colors of any known dye stuff. Sold by all druggists.

Last year there were 192,705 miles of telegraphic lines and 933,153 miles of wire in the United States.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh), that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars sent free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

According to statistics prepared for the Home Secretary 1700 children are burned to death yearly in the United Kingdom.

Best For the Bowels. No matter what ails you, headaches to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a grip or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations. We refer to the men as small potatoes who don't get to the top of the heap.

Winter Tourist Rates—Season 1901-1902.

The Southern Railway, the direct route to the winter resorts of Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas and the South and Southwest, announces excursion tickets will be placed on sale October 15th to April 30th, with final limit May 31, 1902. Perfect Dining and Pullman Service on all through trains. For full particulars regarding rate, descriptive matter, call on or address New York Office, 271 and 1185 Broadway, or Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Pass. Agent, 1185 Broadway.

It's when a woman is dressed to kill that she cuts her less fortunate sister dead.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 29.—Garfield Headache Powders are sold here in large quantities; this shows that people realize the value of a remedy at once harmless and effective. The Powders are of undoubted value in curing headaches of all kinds and in building up the nervous system. Investigate every grade of remedies offered for the cure of Headaches and the Garfield Headache Powders will be found to hold first place. Write Garfield Tea Co. for samples.

The man who always expects the unexpected to happen is proof against disappointment.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

It isn't because people are fond of music that they blow their own horns.

WE HAVE HEARD OF IT BEFORE

There is no necessity for us to suffer pain and endure useless agony. There is a remedy for all aches and pains—for Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pleurisy, Soreness, Stiffness, Headache, Backache, Pains in the Limbs and Pains in the Feet, that remedy is

St. Jacobs Oil

It never fails. It acts like magic. Instantaneous relief from pain always follows. It has cured thousands of cases which had been given up as incurable. One trial will convince any sufferer that St. Jacobs Oil

Conquers Pain

Price, 25c and 50c.

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A PERFECT LIQUID DENTIFRICE FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH

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FOR EIGHT DOLLARS You can buy the very best 800 lb. Platform Scale. Other sizes equally low. Jones (He Pays the Freight.) BOX BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

\$900 TO \$1500 A YEAR

We want intelligent Men and Women as Traveling Representatives or Local Managers; salary \$900 to \$1500 a year and all expenses, according to experience and ability. We also want local representatives; salary \$9 to \$15 a week and commission, depending upon the time devoted. Send stamp for full particulars and state position preferred. Address, Dept. B. THE BELL COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gold Medal at Buffalo Exposition. McILHENNY'S TABASCO

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER

Is afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

AN OPEN LETTER

Address to Women by the Treasurer of the W. C. T. U. of Kansas City, Mrs. E. C. Smith.

"MY DEAR SISTERS:—I believe in advocating and upholding everything that will lift up and help women, and but little use appears all knowledge and learning if you have not the health to enjoy it.



MRS. E. C. SMITH. "Having found by personal experience that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine of rare virtue, and having seen dozens of cures where my suffering sisters have been dragged back to life and usefulness from an untimely grave simply by the use of a few bottles of that Compound, I must proclaim its virtues, or I should not be doing my duty to suffering mothers and dragged-out housekeepers.

"Dear Sister, is your health poor, do you feel worn out and used up, especially do you have any of the troubles which beset our sex, take my advice; let the doctors alone, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it is better than any and all doctors, for it cures and they do not."—Mrs. E. C. SMITH, 1212 Oak St., Treasurer W. C. T. U., Kansas City, Mo.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

BILLIARDS and POOL at HOME
with BURROWES PORTABLE TABLE.
Sizes 2 1/2 x 5 and 3 x 6 Ft. Weight 28 and 39 lbs.
NO NEED OF A SPECIAL ROOM; place on dining or library table or the folding stand; set away on side or end. Very strongly made, mahogany frame hand-somely finished; 16 best quality balls and 4 finest cues GRATTIS; 40 implements with table; patent indestructible cushions; pockets. Book of rules for many other games. Fully as desirable a table for home entertaining as one costing ten times the price. Admits of scientific playing. SEND FOR TRIAL. Description and colored plates FREE on request. Write for local agents' addresses. THE E. T. BURROWES CO., 135 Spring Street, Portland, Me. New York, 277 Broadway. San Francisco, 402 Battery St.

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of English, Biography, Geography, Fiction, etc.
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BEST FOR THE HOUSEHOLD
Also Webster's Collegiate Dictionary with a valuable Scottish Glossary. 1100 Pages. 1400 Illustrations. Size 7x10x2 1/2 in.
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G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass.

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Put in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop toothache, stings, and relieve headache and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. Atrial will prove what we claim for it, as it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all our preparations." Price, 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

Dr. Benemann's Healing Salve

Used in his private practice for 30 years, now first given to the public for old ulcers and running sores that your physician has failed to cure. 25 cents. Prepared only by his daughter, Mrs. ELIZABETH SEYLER, 36 Rush Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY

gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Box 2, Atlanta, Ga.

RISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES
IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....\$1.00
SIX MONTHS......50
THREE MONTHS......25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton
Depot, Pa., as second-class matter.

HARE'S VALLEY.

The Hare's Valley Postoffice farm produced a pumpkin this year which weighed forty-two pounds.

Indian summer, the almanac forecast, for the last three or four days of November, was quite the reverse, being a very Indian cold snap instead.

The many weeks of drought was broken on 23d ult. when a moderate rain commenced and continued nearly forty-eight hours, by which springs and streams were comparatively well supplied with water.

The protracted meeting at Cornelius chapel has been in progress three weeks, during which several conversions occurred. On Sunday night, 1st inst., the chapel was so intensely crowded that some did not get seats. The audience was composed in part by parties from Three Springs, Saltillo, Trough Creek, Cassville, Latta Grove and Mapleton.

Thanksgiving Day, the usual hunting day, was too cold and windy for hunting this year. The scanty game still in existence did not move round much in consequence of the severe cold, but the writer always tries to make one hunt during the season and Thanksgiving is usually the day set for it; therefore, cold as it was, we started for the top of Jack's mountain via the McConahy road to Butler's fields where turkeys were expected to be pasturing on the wheat but found none in pasture; thence south to Mich. McConahy's cabin and down the spring branch, the source of the north branch of the Old Woman's run, and on to its junction with the south branch; thence up the south branch to Boohar's steam sawmill where we lunched; thence on up the south branch to near its source and crossed over to Hooper's gap, through which we were faced by a piercing wind which hurried us on to the base of the mountain; thence north to Dreece & Wagner's stove mill where we thawed up a little and arrived home a few minutes later, not having been recompensed by more game than a little turkey track a day or two old, a few rabbit tracks on top of the mountain and a pheasant flying from a spruce on the Old Woman's run. Therefore, we concluded without boasting that we were not so successful as the Latta Grove trout fishing party, a year or two ago, composed of two expert fishers who wended their way over part of the above described route on a beautiful summer day, cheered by sweet-singing birds, pleasing scenery, and refreshed by shady brooks and after fishing to their satisfaction, descended the western slope of the mountain, loaded down with one hundred and seventeen (?) speckled trout. The Old Woman's run was discussed in a narrative which followed but the origin of the name was not explained. Neither can the present writer explain it, but he knows from tradition that it bore that name one hundred or more years ago. It might, with equal propriety, have been named Pickett's run, for ancestral tradition taught us that a tory, contemporary with Jacob Hare, by name of Hethcoat Pickett lived in a cabin somewhere not far from where the run enters Hill valley, about the time of the Revolution, and after the close of the war a party of men appeared one night in winter at his cabin for the purpose of cropping him, but he made his escape, in his night clothes, by raising a puncheon in the floor and fled up the Old Woman's run; thence by Hooper's Gap down to John Hooper's, almost frozen and exhausted when Mr. Hooper opened the door to him. Hooper was not a tory, but a hospitable man. We did not learn what became of Pickett after that occurrence. John Hooper was a great-great uncle by marriage to the writer, his wife being a sister to John Wright, who first settled as one of the squatters on the Three Springs farm. At that time game was quite abundant and Pickett doubtless roused some of it in his flight through the laurel thicket. It was also abundant many years thereafter for sometime between the years 1813 and 1830 Samuel Grub, who lived where J. M. Kean now lives, and Thomas Greene, our grandfather, caught eight large bears one autumn in a trap made of heavy puncheons in Hooper's Gap.

KNIGHTSVILLE.

December came in with all the appearance of April. Bluebirds were looking in their resting places and warbling in the

old-time way as though Indian summer were here indeed.

G. A. Parks, the oldest man in town, has a house on wheels.

'Squire Crotsley has been on the sick list for a few days but is convalescing.

It is said that a Grange store will be opened in this place in the near future.

M. S. Bowman is butchering the swine for the inhabitants of this town. Mike is a good butcher.

Miss Bell Crotsley, who has been in Grapeville for the past four months, has returned home.

Cloyd Parks is recovering slowly from the injuries received on the Wagner stove mill some weeks ago.

John Wes Crotsley has returned to the parental home after spending several months in Morrison's Cove. John Wes says "there is no place like home."

D. F. Shope, ex-postmaster of Saltillo, raised 1,000 bushels of corn on his Knightsville farm this season and some ears were thirteen inches long. Next.

Quite an interesting series of meetings are being conducted in our chapel. Upwards of twenty souls have been saved and a large number are still inquiring the way. May the good work go on.

LATTA GROVE.

Miss Minnie Lynn killed a rabbit on Monday.

Elmer Bowman killed a good turkey last week.

Elmer and Lary Bowman caught two 'coons and one 'possum Monday night.

Miles Quarry and Robert Smith, of Altoona, were home a few days on sick list.

J. H. Stever has gone to Altoona where he expects to secure employment in a wholesale house.

O. M. Stever has been hauling coal for John H. Crownover and will haul some for Michael Stever.

Mrs. Kate Fisher and daughter, of Mapleton, have been spending some time among their many friends in the valley.

Samuel Bowman was out on the mountain last week looking up the deer. He found two but failed to get a shot at them.

Michael Stever killed the boss hog this year. It weighed 342 pounds. George D. Lynn killed one which weighed 319 lbs., and Jack Dell killed three good hogs.

One night last week a hunting party was on Jack's mountain at ten o'clock. J. H. Stever came home with sixteen rabbits and M. J. Monihen had fourteen. M. D. Walker killed seven last week.

O. M. Stever on his way home from Mapleton last week stopped at the blacksmith shop for repairs. While standing at the shop his mules became frightened and had it not been for the kind helping hand of George D. Lynn his team might have got away.

An Evangelist's Story.

"I suffered for years with a bronchial or lung trouble and tried various remedies but did not obtain permanent relief until I commenced using One Minute Cough Cure," writes Rev. James Kirkman, evangelist of Belle River, Ill. "I have no hesitation in recommending it to all sufferers from maladies of this kind." One Minute Cough Cure affords immediate relief for coughs, colds and all kinds of throat and lung troubles. For croup it is unequalled. Absolutely safe. Very pleasant to take, never fails and is really a favorite with the children. They like it. J. L. Houck, W. H. Spangler.

A Trip to New England.

At home. At home is an expression which fills the mind with a panorama of thoughts; sometimes of country life, with its peaceful and industrious happiness, and again of the busy, hustling city home where all is hurry but where life is made pleasant by improvements for the convenience of the home maker.

At home to me just now is as I pass down the beautiful Juniata valley and note the change being made by our great railroad system, every town familiar, every bend of the river pictured on our memory so that as the views come in sight through the car window a comparison is at once made between the present and the long ago, when one track through the greater part of our valley was ample for conducting the business of the commonwealth as carried by the Pennsylvania railroad, while now four tracks are taxed to their utmost. Verily, verily time works wonders. The river at many points has been made to recede to accommodate the still increasing traffic passing over this great thoroughfare.

At our old home among the hills we think the past season has been the prize-winner for work of all kinds, and while this may be true of our special locality it is also true of the whole valley. All along the line, one familiar with what was, can readily see where landmarks have been moved for improvement of such a character as to bring to perfection the already greatest railway system of the country.

Vacation days are full of material for future use. Memory becomes the custodian of a veritable treasure-trove from which we can draw as we will, reminiscences to make bright the sometime monotony of everyday life.

Harrisburg, our first stop after leaving home, furnished much of interest to our

party. The meeting of old friends always affords pleasure, and I found a legion in the state capital. A visit to the chief executive's office found the governor hard at work. The younger portion of our party took much interest in the unfinished state capitol buildings, which even in their present condition give promise of becoming a credit to the commonwealth in the future. Of course they will cost the people money, and by those who are always looking for the dishonest public officer we are told there is a big job in it, but the rank and file of the people are becoming somewhat tired of the cry of wolf! wolf! as the late election returns would indicate.

Philadelphia, always attractive to "Reubens" from the interior, gave us many treats, seemingly unsurpassed by previous visits. The chrysanthemum show at the Horticultural building was beautiful beyond description. At John Wanamaker's, Ye Old Philadelphia covering the entire fourth floor of this immense store can only be understood fully by seeing it. Round and round the aisles, following the vision, one is lost in mystery of thought as men and women, in continental costumes, flit by or stand in the various booths ever anxious to sell some souvenir of a hundred years ago—or rather an imitation—or some useful article of the present, all showing beyond a doubt that our friend John has a master head and is certainly "onto his job." A visit to the City Hall, which has been in course of construction since the writer was a boy (some what over a baker's dozen of years) was much enjoyed. Twenty-seven million dollars have been expended and the end not yet in sight. It was a revelation not to be portrayed in words and should be seen by all lovers of the beautiful in art. The various offices for city and state courts are finished in a style to defy competition and undoubtedly places the building among the first in the world for beauty of architecture, durability and comfort. Of course there are friends ever ready to show the man who will not be good in city politics. We heard lots about him, and in fact one good citizen pointed him out in the crowd. I am thankful I do not look entirely through the dark glass of life, and was able to smile.

Our next stop, Trenton, offered rival charms to those of our Quaker city, and one especially interesting to my companions was the monument of the Battle of Trenton, a very beautiful and instructive place to visit. G. A. R. men have charge of the elevator taking visitors to the top of the monument, one hundred and fifty feet, from where a view can be had for miles up and down the Delaware river. History, as viewed from this point, becomes real, and taken in connection with the many relics of the time when General Washington, in person, conducted the army of the young republic was indeed a treat to which we will look back with great pleasure. The friends of our youth, whom we were visiting, made the time pass so pleasantly that we were loathe to leave for a visit to the neighboring city of Newark whose close proximity to the Metropolis city causes it to seem as part of the greatest of American cities, and the business push manifested on every side is quite equal to that go-ahead characteristic so plainly visible in New York. Newark cannot be surpassed by any city of the same class in point of business and manufacturing activity, and it especially excels in home-building. The resident portion stretching out over the beautiful Jersey hills causes one to think a veritable paradise has been reached. "At home," the keynote of peaceful, happy thoughts, can surely find an abiding place among the Orange county hills. A spin behind the trotter of our friends residing on Forest Hill completely captivated our Keystone boys and the rough roads of Brady township will seem less inviting, but when they are considered from an "at-home" standpoint a change will come over the spirit of their dream and Jersey will not be in it.

New York, always attractive, ever in the front rank for progress and everything that means advancement for American interests, was our next stop. So much of interest for those who have never visited this great city, as a guide, I scarcely knew where to begin. The P. R. R. depot at Jersey City is in itself a wonderful structure. The shipping which opens to view from the ferry piers, is a picture once seen, rivets its beauty and grandeur on the mind from which can ever be drawn the greatest marine scene that imagination can portray. The great expanse of green water covered with vessels of all nations, ferry boats moving east, west, north and south, with their untold thousands of living freight hurrying to "get there," great scows loaded with freight cars taking all kinds of merchandise to millions in that great city, presents a wonderful scene.

Along the Jersey side, before crossing, we went to see the Liberty statue, one of the courtesies from France to Uncle Sam

Continued on Fifth Page, Second Column.

Saved His Life.

"I wish to say that I feel I owe my life to Kodol Dyspepsia Cure," writes H. C. Chesterson, of Hayfield, Minn. "For three years I was troubled with dyspepsia so that I could hold nothing on my stomach. Many times I would be unable to retain a morsel of food. Finally I was confined to my bed. Doctors said I could not live. I read one of your advertisements on Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and thought it fit my case and commenced its use. I began to improve from the first bottle. Now I am cured and recommend it to all." Digests your food. Cures all stomach troubles. J. L. Houck, W. H. Spangler.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed nisi on December 11, 1901. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely February 8, 1902.

1. DELL. Inventory of the personal property of Peter Dell, late of Cass township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Amanda M. Dell.
2. KEITH. Inventory of the personal property of James Keith, late of Penn township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Matilda Keith.
3. BROWN. Inventory of the personal property of Hiram Brown, late of Springfield township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Catharine Brown.
4. DUFF. Inventory of the personal property and real estate of John T. Duff, late Spruce Creek township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Alice C. Duff.
5. TURNBAUGH. Inventory of the personal property of Jacob Turnbaugh, late of Mapleton borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Susan Turnbaugh.
6. HEFFNER. Inventory of the personal property of Adam Heffner, late of Shirley township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Mary J. Heffner.
7. MARK. Inventory of the personal property of Henry A. Mark, late of Juniata township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Sarah L. Mark.

Office of Clerk O. C., } B. F. GODARD,
Nov. 11, 1901. } Clerk Orphans' Court.

REGISTER'S NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed nisi December 4, 1901, and absolutely December 11, 1901.

1. OWENS. First and final account of William J. Owens, administrator of Ezekiel Owens, late of the township of Tell, deceased, with distribution annexed.
2. BRYANT. Account of Alfred E. Bryant, administrator of Elizabeth Bryant, late of the township of Hopewell, deceased, with distribution account annexed.
3. SAYLOR. First and final account of Amon G. M. Saylor and A. C. Greenland, executors of the last will and testament of Mary A. E. Saylor, late of Tod township, deceased, with distribution account attached.
4. SAYLOR. First and final account of Amon G. M. Saylor and A. C. Greenland, executors of the last will and testament of Cornelius Saylor, late of Tod township, deceased, with distribution account attached.
5. COCHRAN. First and final account of Robert A. Cochran, administrator of Rachel Cochran, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
6. WHITE. Account of A. W. Swope, administrator of the estate of A. Jackson White, late of Union township, deceased.
7. SMITH. First and final account of Laura M. Smith, administratrix of W. W. Smith, late of Cass township, deceased.
8. BARNES. First and final account of John H. Lykens, administrator of the estate of Thomas Barnes, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
9. BERRIER. First and final account of Samuel Waters, administrator of the estate of Eliza Berrier, late of the township of Tell, deceased, with distribution annexed.
10. GORSUCH. First account of Thomas H. Gorsuch, administrator of Martha A. Gorsuch, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, with distribution account annexed.
11. BARNETT. First and final account of W. H. Benson, guardian of Minnie F. Barnett (now Reed), minor child of Mary Barnett, late of Tod township, deceased.
12. QUERRY. Account of A. W. Swope, administrator of the estate of Benjamin Querry, late of the township of Union, deceased.
13. PARK. Account of J. H. Walker, administrator of George M. Park, late of the township of Cass, deceased.
14. SHAFER. Second account of J. R. Simpson, executor of Rudolph Shafer, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
15. LOCKE. First and final account of Emanuel Locke, executor of the estate of Sarah Locke, late of Springfield township, deceased.
16. PALMER. First account of Catharine Palmer, executrix of John Palmer, late of the borough of Dudley, deceased.
17. MOCK. Account of Thomas H. Jackson, administrator of Henry H. Mock, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased.
18. STAINS. Account of Samuel Stains, administrator of David Stains, late of the township of Springfield, deceased.
19. COZZENS. First and final account of James Cozzens, executor of the last will and testament of Alexander Cozzens, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, with distribution annexed.
20. FOX. First and final account of I. Harvey Brumbaugh, administrator of Blanche Fox, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
21. FOX. First and final account of I. Harvey Brumbaugh, administrator of James Fox, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
22. KIME. First and final account of W. B. Simpson, trustee to sell the real estate of Catharine Kime, late of Lincoln township, deceased, for payment of debts.
23. WHITE. First and final account of George Garver, executor of Elizabeth White, late of Cromwell township, deceased.
24. SITES. Second and final account of W. McK. Williamson, executor of George Sites, late of the borough of Shade Gap, deceased, as filed by his administrator, George McK. Williamson.
25. SITES. First and final account of W. McK. Williamson, trustee under the will of George Sites, late of the borough of Shade Gap, deceased, as filed by his administrator, George McK. Williamson.

Register's office, } B. F. GODARD,
Nov. 11, 1901. } Register.



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It has won its way around the world on Real Merit.

THE SMITH PREMIER....

marks the very highest point reached in writing machine mechanism.

It is the most durable writing machine made, and being good at every point in its superior construction does the best work for the longest time and thoroughly satisfies buyer and user.

PRINTED MATTER FREE.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.

No. 23 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fall and Winter Seasonable Merchandise.

Underwear

A large assortment of undergarments just received. Quality and prices right.

Overshirts & Storm Coats

These goods are seasonable. Examine them.

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We have a splendid stock of boots and shoes, rubber boots and felts. Call and see how quality and price compare with those of other dealers.

Dry Goods

New line received and additions being constantly made.

Groceries

Stock clean and fresh. We have a large assortment of staple goods.

THANKING you for your past patronage, and if you want anything in our line, come and see us, and we will treat you right.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M. P. TRUAX, MAPLETON, PA.

THE "ITEM"
\$1.00 per Year.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 4, 1901.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 24, 1901.

	P.M.	Night	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
New York	8.00	12.15	.....	9.00	.....	.....
Philadelphia	11.20	4.25	7.12	8.40	11.40	5.30
Washington	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.40	.....	8.37	11.45	.....

	D'ly	D'ly	D'ly	D'ly	D'ly	D'ly
Harrisburg	2.50	8.00	11.45	11.45	3.00	5.00
Rockville	.....	8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville	3.04	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon	3.18	8.35	12.16	.....	3.25	5.34
Newport	3.40	9.05	12.37	.....	3.45	6.02
Millerstown	.....	9.14	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsonstown	.....	9.25	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal	4.13	9.43	1.07	.....	4.12	6.38
Mifflin	4.18	9.48	1.11	.....	4.17	6.43
Lewistown	4.40	10.14	1.30	1.10	4.37	7.07
McVeytown	5.02	10.39	1.48	.....	4.57	7.30
N. Hamilton	5.21	11.01	2.04	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union	5.27	11.07	2.08	.....	5.18	7.56
Mapleton	5.33	11.13	2.14	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon	5.50	11.32	2.29	2.01	5.37	8.20
Petersburg	6.07	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham	6.35	12.13	3.07	12.34	6.09	8.58
Tyrone	6.42	12.20	3.12	2.40	6.14	9.02
Bellwood	7.07	12.41	3.29	.....	6.33	9.20
Altoona	7.30	1.00	3.45	3.10	6.50	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50

Harrisburg 10.25, Marysville 10.39, Duncannon 10.51, Newport 11.12, Millerstown 11.19, Mifflin 11.44, Lewistown Junction 12.02, p. m., Huntingdon 12.58, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"i" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly	D'ly	D'ly	D'ly	D'ly	D'ly
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Pittsburg	.....	3.00	8.00	.....	12.45	4.50
Altoona	5.00	7.10	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood	5.12	7.25	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.24	7.43	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham	5.29	7.48	12.07	2.40	6.32	9.38
Petersburg	5.45	8.12	.....	3.03	6.56	.....
Huntingdon	5.57	8.25	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton	6.11	8.42	.....	3.35	7.24	.....
Mt. Union	6.16	8.48	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton	6.21	8.53	.....	3.47	7.34	.....
McVeytown	6.37	9.10	1.14	4.08	7.51	.....
Lewistown	6.58	9.30	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin	7.18	9.52	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal	7.22	9.56	.....	5.00	8.34	.....
Thompsonstown	7.37	10.11	.....	5.18	8.48	.....
Millerstown	7.46	10.20	.....	5.28	8.57	.....
Newport	7.55	10.30	2.24	5.39	9.05	.....
Duncannon	8.20	10.53	2.44	6.08	9.29	.....
Marysville	8.33	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	.....
Rockville	8.38	11.12	.....	6.32	9.48	.....
Harrisburg	8.50	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 3.00, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Lewistown Junction 8.05, Harrisburg 9.30 a. m. daily.

	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	No. 7	No. 3	No. 1	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Balti	12.10	12.10	12.11	6.00	9.45	2.30
Wahg'tn	1.15	1.15	1.16	7.15	.....	4.05
Phila.	11.48	12.17	12.17	6.23	10.20	4.25
New York	2.13	2.53	5.53	9.30	3.53	7.13

Additional trains are run as under: Leave Pittsburg 9.00 p. m. daily, Altoona 1.05 a. m., Huntingdon 1.58 a. m.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 a. m., Philadelphia 7.17 a. m. Leave Pittsburg 7.30 a. m. daily, Altoona 11.08 a. m., Tyrone 11.32 a. m., Huntingdon 12.04 p. m., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

"x" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For Milroy 7.40, a. m. 1.50 and 4.40 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon.—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.45 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone.—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 a. m., and 3.25 p. m. week days, and 6.50 p. m. daily.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days, 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 26, 1900.

NORTH.			SOUTH.		
No. 7.	Irreg.	Mail	No. 2.	Irreg.	Mail
p. m.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
5.00	12.50	6.00	11.19	6.36	6.50
5.10	1.02	6.12	11.04	6.24	6.39
5.22	1.14	6.29	10.49	6.12	6.29
5.42	1.42	6.57	10.19	5.42	5.56
5.50	1.50	7.05	10.10	5.21	5.50
6.02	2.03	7.17	9.57	5.07	5.40
6.14	2.18	7.32	9.45	4.44	5.30
	2.35	7.47	9.25	4.29	
	2.44	7.57	9.16	4.21	
	3.06	8.20	9.00	4.06	
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irregular No. 5 leaves Robertsdale 7.43, Cook's 7.55, Cole's 8.07, Saltillo 8.35, Three Springs 8.43, Pogue 8.55, arrive at Rockhill 9.10 a. m.

Saturday only, No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 3.15, Cook's 3.26, Cole's 3.38, Saltillo 4.02, Three Springs 4.10, Pogue 4.22, arrive at Rockhill 4.35 p. m.

Irregular No. 8 leaves Rockhill 2.20, Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.19, Cook's 3.31, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

Saturday only, Reg. No. 8 leaves Rockhill 1.00, Pogue 1.13, Three Springs 1.25, Saltillo 1.44, Cole's 2.00, Cook's 2.12, arrive at Robertsdale 2.25 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.			EAST.		
No. 12.	Irreg.	Mail	No. 9.	Irreg.	Mail
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
5.50	7.20	L Rockhill A	6.25	4.55	
5.43	7.13	*Blacklog	6.32	5.10	
5.35	7.05	*Cedar Rock	6.40	5.02	
5.31	7.01	*Locke Vally	6.44	5.14	
5.25	6.55	*Shade Gap	6.50	5.20	
		A Goshorn L			

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

*Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

A Trip to New England.

Continued from Fourth Page.

and we were well repaid for the jaunt. Words would fail to express the many wonderful and interesting sights of our first day in New York. A call at the Western Union Telegraph building to see a friend of the seventies, when the writer was among the hills of Clinton county poring over an old paper telegraph machine and thinking himself an operator. Our friend has been over twenty years with this company in their great building on Broadway and was able to give us information of much interest. Brooklyn bridge was next to receive attention and the beauty of its construction and the scene obtained from that point were much appreciated; the World building with its twenty-two stories, a height of 375½ feet, presents from the railing around the top of the building a sight of awe-inspiring grandeur.

Five o'clock p. m. found us on board the "Priscilla," one of the Fall River line steamers. Here I must say I heartily wish that I had the power of description necessary to do justice to the readers of this article so that in mind they could see this wonderful piece of man's creation. As we hurried aboard, having loitered too long with other attractions, the whistles were blowing that deep tone only to be heard on the water, bells ringing, chains clanking and all indications seemed to say the steamer was ready to leave for her trip through the Long Island Sound, and we were hardly settled in our stateroom with our baggage stored away until with a pant and a seeming struggle of relief, the floating palace started on her ten-hour cruise. All hands on deck to wave adieu to friends and those who had none to wave their good-byes to enjoyed fully the adieus of their fellow passengers.

As Priscilla of old stood for all that was good and beautiful in nature to Miles Standish so her namesake "Priscilla" stands to the travelling public for all that is good, artistic and comfortable, with her great engines of over eighty-five hundred horse power, ten mammoth boilers eating one hundred and forty tons of anthracite coal for the round trip from her pier in New York to Fall River, Mass.; having her own electric and ice plants, a capacity for carrying forty car loads of freight and fifteen hundred passengers; three passenger decks with parlors over one hundred feet long on each deck and furnished in a luxurious style which rivals in reality the creation of Aladdin's Lamp; two thousand electric jets from chandeliers of beauty beyond description, couches for the invalids, conversation chairs for lovers and chairs that make one with rheumatic joints forget a long wished for Morris; an orchestra of ten members discourses the latest musical productions for the edification of the patrons. As we pass down the sound the twinkle of millions of electric lights from the city and the colored lights on the vessels created an enchanting picture that I greatly lament my inability to transfer to paper. From the front deck the scene was one of majestic power as our royal conveyance ploughed through the mighty water. On the rear deck to watch our passage onward filled one with amazement. The moon gives all that wonderful enchantment of beauty which places it beyond the power to express. As I write "at home" with these wonderful surroundings, my mind travels to the home among the hills of the old Keystone. No place can compare with it even if the band does play and the beauty rivals that which Sheba's Queen marvelled at.

The young America of our party got to the bottom and also to the top of our gigantic sea monster and gained much information from the many pleasant employees, of whom there were two hundred and fifty on the vessel, all anxious to make each patron feel that their personal pleasure and comfort was the one object to be attained. A last look from the rear deck upon the enchanting scene as the moon with "its silver reflection cast its shadows," making a picture which will ever live in our memories and furnish food for thought of the great Creator of all that is good and beautiful in this life.

We turned into our stateroom at 10 p. m. so as to be ready to leave the boat at five o'clock at Fall River for Boston via N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R.

J. G. H.

[Concluded in next week's issue.]

Personally-Conducted Tours via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

SEASON OF 1901-1902.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces the following Personally-Conducted Tours for the season of 1901-1902:—

Mexico and California.—A forty-five day tour will leave New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg February 11. The party will travel over the entire route by the "Mexico and California Special," the fastest train that crosses the continent.

Florida.—Three tours to Jacksonville will leave New York and Philadelphia February 4 and 18, and March 4. The first two of these admits of a sojourn of two weeks in the "Flowery State." Tickets for the third tour will be good to return by regular trains until May 31, 1902.

Tickets for the above tours will be sold from

principal points on the Pennsylvania Railroad. For detailed itineraries, giving rates and full information, address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore; C. Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia. 12-4-1t

Health and Beauty.

A poor complexion is usually the result of a torpid liver or irregular action of the bowels. Unless nature's refuse is carried off it will surely cause impure blood. Pimples, boils and other eruptions follow. This is nature's method of throwing off the poisons which the bowels failed to remove. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are world famous for remedying this condition. They stimulate the liver and promote regular and healthy action of the bowels but never cause griping, cramps or distress. Safe pills. J. L. Houck, W. H. Spangler.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

Estate of John Chilcote, deceased.

The undersigned administrator of John Chilcote, late of Union township, deceased, will expose the following described real estate to public sale, upon the premises, on

Friday, December 13, 1901,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, to wit:

An undivided one-half interest in a certain tract of land in said township of Union, bounded by lands now or formerly Jas. Walls, Jacob Posten's heirs, Samuel Miller, John Shoop, containing 300 acres, more or less, and having thereon erected a Frame Dwelling House, Barn and outbuildings.

Terms of Sale: 10 per cent. when property is knocked off, 25 per cent. on confirmation of sale and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by judgment or mortgage of the purchaser.

B. F. AFRICA, Administrator. W. H. & J. S. Woods, Attorneys, Huntingdon, Pa. 11-20-3t

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL DECEMBER TERM, 1901.

FIRST WEEK, 2ND MONDAY, 9TH DAY.

F. D. Young vs. A. R. McCarthy and E. S. McCarthy.

T. J. Masemore vs. Daniel Dorsch.

S. M. Laughters vs. William P. Miller, R. J. Richardson, Hannah L. Miller and Henry Morgan, terre tenants.

F. W. Luper by his next friend, Theodore C. Jackson, vs. F. O. Hortig.

E. P. Walker vs. H. H. Waite, administrator of Florence Decker.

William Norris vs. John Hommon and B. S. Rumberger.

SECOND WEEK, 3RD MONDAY, 16TH DAY.

Alice B. Templeton vs. The Township of Warriorsmark.

I. N. W. Irvine vs. Emma D. Elliott.

Jacob B. Shuman vs. George M. Green.

Mary E. Jones and Elmer A. Hudson, administrators of Dr. Z. T. Jones, deceased, vs. Harrison Jones.

Harrison Jones vs. Mary E. Jones and Dr. E. A. Hudson, administrators of Dr. Z. T. Jones, deceased.

Aldridge Smith, Samuel S. Smith, et al., vs. Andrew Gamble.

Samuel S. Smith et al. vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Eliza H. Green vs. George W. Simpson.

John Snyder and John Boggs vs. Edward Duff.

Patrick Shea vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

A. J. Hamilton et al. vs. The Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,

509 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANESTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection. 8-1-00-1f

New Furniture Store.

The Heidel Furniture Co. announce to the public that they are open for business in the rear of

T. A. Appleby's Store, Mount Union, Pa.

We can furnish promptly all kinds of furniture, carpets, matings, etc. All kinds of repairing and repainting neatly done.

Heidel Furniture Co.,

Mount Union, Pa.

WM. REED & SONS

THE CHRISTMAS OPENING

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

Friday and Saturday, December 6th and 7th, 1901.

You'll find a wonderful collection of pretty and useful things gathered together for your inspection this holiday time. For months we have been buying the pretty things we have to offer you, and have lots of new ideas which have never been seen here before. There will be quantities of Books, China, Cut Glass, New Pictures, Mirrors, Brass and Copper Articles, Leather Goods, Burnt Wood Novelties, Silver Articles,—things in wonderful variety and abundance. Besides the fancy goods there will be all the beautiful table linens, embroidered scarfs, and table covers, pieces of linen drawn work, handkerchiefs, gloves, furs, etc., not less acceptable than useful. We've many surprises in store for you and hope you will be here.

While the Christmas selling goes merrily on the regular lines of business will be pushed with our usual vigor. There are great stocks here still to be sold, and extra sales-people will help to serve you. Please be a little patient if the crowd is bigger than we anticipate and will serve you well. It is good to buy at a store that is full of business.

COATS! COATS! COATS!—FURS! FURS! FURS!

New Raglans, 42 and 27 inch jackets, have been coming in nearly every day and we are more than prepared for the buyers that come. We've not heard a single comment on our cloaks that was not favorable. We think we can say you money on every coat bought here. It will pay you to see the line at all events.

Everything desirable in Furs from \$1 to \$40 will be found here, and they are guaranteed.

Wm Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

The Best Advertisement

We Can Have Is a Well Satisfied Customer × × × × × ×

WE have many of them—permanent patrons—but we still have room for more. RUNNING IN A RUT means selling old things to people who want new things. We keep from buying "stickers." We are constantly buying NEW GOODS—up-to-date goods. We let careless merchants handle shoddy good—goods people don't want.

We Quote a Few Prices:

Line of Cakes	-	-	-	5c per pound
Finest Rolled Oats	-	-	-	3 lb for 10 cents
Fancy California Prunes	-	-	-	5c per pound
Rio Roasted Coffee	-	-	-	14c per pound
Corn Starch	-	-	-	3 lb for 10 cents
Canned Goods	-	-	-	4 cans for 25c and upwards

Hats and Caps, Clothing, Wall Paper, etc. Every line full and prices lowest.

Visit us. Satisfy yourself.

J. G. GILLAM.

I CAN SAVE YOU SOMETH

The man behind the gun is especially dangerous when the hunting season opens.

Surgeons are doing wonderful things. In France they have supplied a patient with an artificial larynx which can never feel fatigue. What a campaign orator he will be!

Says the Galveston Daily News: "The demand for horses increases, and the field for usefulness so long held by the 'faithful friend of man' appears to be growing broader in spite of a cloud of competitors."

Times.—But after all the marvelous thing is that what seemed so sure to happen has not come true, but that China, instead of being destroyed and divided, is today stronger as a political proposition than she has ever been in modern history.

The largest educational event of the year is Andrew Carnegie's gift to Pittsburg of a great polytechnic institute, at a cost of \$33,000,000, including an endowment of \$25,000,000. This will far exceed the largest endowment of any American university or college excepting only Girard.

London has started a movement against blinkers for horses, which in most cases are useless and harmful to the sight of the animals. Most of the great railroad companies and one of the tramway lines have done away with them, so that now, it is stated, 30,000 horses are working without blinkers.

Germany is beginning to object to the number of foreign students in her universities and technical schools. The latter have protested that something must be done to keep foreigners out, as out of 11,311 students in technical high schools in 1900, 10,177, or more than a sixth, were foreigners and of these 896 were Russians.

A Gallic inventor has discovered a method by which 16 telegraphic dispatches can be sent over a wire back and forth at the same time. What boundaries can be thought of for the rapid exchange of news when such amazing developments of communication are found to be practical? Ships at sea send wireless sentences over scores of miles of water. Telephone talks by cable all around the globe may come later.

There are now in London and its immediate neighborhood 360 public recreation grounds, varying in size from Epping Forest, which with Wanstead Flats, is over 5000 acres in extent, to little city gardens and playgrounds measuring an eighth or a tenth of an acre. These include 100 plots of ground which have been used for interment, parish churchyards, and other disused burial grounds, of which the largest is 11 acres and the smallest a few yards square.

A series of experiments are to be undertaken in the Chicago hospital school to determine the kind of food most conducive to the physical and mental growth of children. These experiments have been suggested by observations made upon the condition of boys and girls coming to the hospital for treatment and education. It has become the firm conviction of the dean of the school that lack of observation, attention and concentration, defective memory and self-control and a number of other unfavorable conditions in children are due largely to improper nutrition.

A story with no love interest at all would be no new experiment. The greatest thing in this line in our language is "Robinson Crusoe," dear to the hearts of the youth of every fresh generation. And the "professors of literature," those queer and solemn fogies who want to put everything into its proper pigeon-hole of classification, while pointing out the influence that this "immortal classic" had on the development of the novel, are careful to exclude it from the list of novels because of the absence of the eternal feminine. In a later day Robert Louis Stevenson showed in "Treasure Island," a book for boys, young and old, in "Kidnapped" and "The Wrecker," that he could keep his readers awake and interested without dragging in the usual feminine complication, remarks the New York Sun.

SONG OF THE FOREST RANGER.

Oh, to feel the fresh breeze blowing
From lone ridges yet untrod!
Oh, to see the fair peak growing
Whiter as it climbs to God!

Where the silver streamlet rushes
I would follow—follow on
Till I heard the happy thrushes
Piping lyrics to the dawn.

I would hear the wild rejoicing
Of the wind-blown cedar tree;
Hear the sturdy hemlock voicing
Ancient epics of the sea.

—From the Poem by Herbert Bashford in Leslie's Monthly.

IN AN OLD GARDEN.

"A week after you receive this I shall be with you, and then, my darling, there need be no more waiting for you and me."

The letter was dated from Chicago, and signed Sydney. It was a passionate letter. A cheerful, earnest letter the letter of a man who loved deeply, and saw within his reach at last, the paradise for which he had toiled and striven in exile. And the woman who loved him read it for the twentieth time, with tender eyes, and cheeks aglow with happiness.

"A week after you receive this I shall be with you, and then—"

Eight days had dragged themselves slowly away since the news had reached her. The arrival of his steamer at Queenstown had been reported yesterday, by this morning's paper the vessel was in dock at Liverpool. From Liverpool to Threegates was but a question of hours. He might come at any moment. She had been faithful to him in word, and thought, and deed for three years. For three years she had worn his portrait in a locket on her heart, and prayed for him among the roses, where they had spent so many pleasant hours; where they had parted, and vowed, if all went well, to meet again.

It was a sultry summer afternoon, and very quiet and still in the old garden. Scarcely a leaf stirred, and the silence was unbroken save by the droning of the bees in the rose-scented air.

The girl sat down on a rustic seat to wait with a book, which she had not the patience to read, her ears strained to catch the sound of familiar footsteps. An hour passed—two hours. The sunlight pierced the foliage overhead, and fell upon her cotton gown, and touched her uncovered hair with gold. Would he never come? The book had dropped on her knees, her nerves were strained to breaking, and every minute seemed an age.

At length a firm tread crunched the gravel and she started to her feet with his name upon her lips.

"No, it isn't Sydney, my child."

An elderly man, whose likeness to the girl betrayed the relationship, appeared round a curve in the path. His face was pale with a great trouble, and he crushed a telegram in his hand.

"No, it isn't Sydney, my child," he repeated huskily. His eyes wandered to the grass, the trees, anywhere to avoid her questioning gaze. "In fact, he won't be coming here at all today. I've just had news of him."

"Father!" The girl went white to the lips. "There is something the matter. What is it? Speak."

"He is ill—very ill. Agnes, child, don't look at me like that! I—oh! how can I tell you! He will never come, neither today nor any other day. He is dead."

"Dead!"

"He died on the voyage home."

Then, like a blinding flash of light, her desolation came home to her.

"Dead! Oh, father!" she wailed.

He caught the slender, swaying figure he held it close against his breast, and smoothed her hair.

"Cry, little one; why don't you cry?"

But her eyes were wide and dry. Her grief was too terrible for tears. She felt as though the shock had numbed her, and that no trouble would be great enough to make her feel again.

Before two days were over the girl was tossing in the delirium of brain fever. For weeks her life hung in the balance, and then youth and a fine constitution proved the conqueror, and she rose, a pallid, little ghost, with sad eyes, to face the long years of loneliness and regret.

"She is young, she will forget," her father tried to believe, and he said it to the man, his nephew, who had loved her since her childhood. But when he suggested as much to the girl, she shook her head.

"I shall never forget," she answered, "and I shall never marry another man."

She meant her words, but fate was too strong for her. The cousin was so kind to her father and herself, and they told her that her coldness was spoiling his life.

"But for his generosity I should be a ruined man today," her father said. "He is a good fellow, he is rich, he worships you. Make him happy! You have had a great loss, but you are too young to sit down and brood over the past for the rest of your days. It is a wrong thing to meditate; you

will grow morbid, old before you are young. Agnes, believe me, that I have your welfare at heart when I say that for your own sake, as much as his, you ought to marry Ralph."

She was still weak from her illness. She thought she had no interest left in life, no desire save to please those who loved her. So she listened to persuasion, and when her cousin spoke one day, she answered "Yes."

"I have no feeling for you," she explained, "other than affection and gratitude, my heart froze when he died. But if it will make you happy, I will be your wife when the spring comes."

"My unselfish angel, I will teach you to care for me!" he said. "Heat melts ice. The fire of my love shall warm you back to life!"

She did not like to damp his ardor, but she knew full well how vain his hopes were.

When the day of the wedding dawned, she knew more—knew how culpable she had been in imagining that she cared nothing for what became of her—recognized in a revulsion of feeling what a mistake she had made. At the last moment the cloak of indifference with which she had enveloped herself fell from her.

"I can't marry him, I cannot! I was weak, foolish to consent. Oh, Sydney, my darling, why did you leave me here alone!"

But she could not retract her word now, it would have been shameful, cruel; she had let matters go too far.

Of the events of the next few hours she had only a confused recollection. She played her part in them mechanically, and persons and things seemed blurred to the miserable girl, distant as they are in dreams, until, with a shock of reality, she found herself walking up the aisle of the church with her hand on her father's arm. The sound of the organ grew tumultuous in her ears; an hysterical longing seized her to tear the veil from her head, to shriek aloud before all those people, that she could not, would not marry this man, that her heart was in the grave of Sydney—Sydney whom she had lost; and then—

She awoke! The scent of the roses was in her nostrils, the soft wind of summer stirred her hair, and her lover had reached home, was bending over her, with his hands on her shoulders and his smiling lips upon her cheek.—Penny Pictorial Magazine.

WHEN MONEY IS SHIPPED.

Methods Used by a Big Express Company to Guard It.

The recent mysterious disappearance of a trunk containing jewelry valued at \$13,000, between Providence and this city, caused an inquiry to be made of one of the large express companies as to the methods employed for the protection of large sums of money while in transit between two cities. An official, who did not care to have his name used, was willing to explain some of the ways in which his company protected the property entrusted to it for shipment.

"For instance," he said, "suppose certain banks in one city want a large sum of money sent to them from some city hundreds of miles away. In the first place, we use as much secrecy as possible, never allowing our messengers to know until the last minute that a large amount of cash is to be entrusted to their care. The entire amount is not sent on the train, as there are just as 'bad men' in the East as in the West, and were it to become known that on a certain date and by some particular train \$100,000 was to be shipped out of Boston there are plenty of desperate men who would not hesitate to wreck a train here in New England as quickly as in the West. So we send the money by different routes and divide it into several packages.

"Of course each messenger is armed, and oftentimes another man rides in the car, ostensibly as a passenger, through the courtesy of the company, but in reality another guard for the money, also 'armed to the teeth' and unknown as a company employe to the regular messenger. When the money arrives at its destination other men, also unknown to the messenger, are there awaiting the train, and the messenger is followed and watched very closely until the money is actually delivered to the bank to which it is consigned, and a receipt is taken for it.

"While, of course, a messenger occasionally 'goes wrong' and runs away with a large amount of money, this seldom happens. Most of the men seem to take a pride in their hazardous line of work, and considering the enormous sums of money and valuable packages which are constantly being shipped by express, few go astray."—Boston Transcript.

A High Balloon Ascent.

MM. Siering and Berson of the meteorological institute of Berlin have lately ascended in a balloon of 8000 cubic metres capacity to the great height of 10,300 metres (33,800 feet). Success was possible only because the aeronauts began to breathe pure oxygen at an elevation of about 8000 metres. The scientific results of this ascension are now in process of calculation and will shortly be published.



TALKS ABOUT WOMANKIND

Women Versus Men.

Of the women who recently took competitive examinations in Washington for places in the civil service, over 77 percent passed, as against 62 percent of the men.

A Robe for a Siren.

A tea gown worthy of the siren of a problem play is of soft mauve panne shot with the faintest suspicion of gold. This flows in a long train as an overdress to soft white mousseline de soie, with a couple of rows of wide lace insertion across the front, descending in soft unbroken folds from the waist. The panne folds in a wide Watteau at the back with voluminous grace, opens widely at the armholes to show hanging sleeves of the white mousseline, and the junction of the panne and the white bodice is outlined with narrow bands of sable. The cut of this bodice is charming. A drapery starts on either side from a rosette in front of the violet overdress, and the falling ruffles lend grace to the wearer's every movement.

Reds for Combinations.

Reds run from a vivid geranium to deep garnet, which will be worn for long outside garments as well as entire cloth gowns. Reds are usually combined with black or white.

Gray and violet are not to be neglected in the season's selections. The palest shades of the former are almost a blue white. They run through the pink and amethyst tones to a dark steel and gun metal which is extremely dull, having no lustre whatever. The violet shades, from palest lavender to deep royal purple, that are to be much worn by the ultra-fashionable in connection with sable and ermine furs, producing truly regal garments, says the Pittsburg Dispatch.

For evening there are delicate shades of yellow, turquoise and pale blue, dainty pink and old rose, coral and lime or willow greens. These colors, although light, do not possess any of the almost faded qualities that were seen in the pastel shades. Many women cling to these neutral tones, but generally speaking, the light colors, as well as the dark, have a strong, distinctive tone.

The Hot Water Remedy.

Tired women who retire at night with a feeling that they are so tired that sleep is impossible should try the hot water remedy. Remove your clothing and bathe your face, temples and wrists with water as hot as it can be borne. In many cases restful sleep will follow when it will not with any other method.

A rest of even 15 or 20 minutes to a tired woman in the middle of the day will do more than three times this resting space at the end of the day, when the muscles and nerves are almost beyond resting. Even if you have only 15 minutes, loosen your clothes and bathe your neck, temples and face in hot water, or in cold water if that is more grateful to the nerves, and lie down to the pleasant dreams which are almost sure to come after the hot water treatment. A glass of hot water with a few drops of lemon juice and a little sugar is a soothing drink which French women take at their midday rest. Tea is too much of a nerve stimulant, unless it is very weak. Some women find a glass of hot milk food and drink at this rest hour. If there is time it is an excellent plan to take your rest hour after dinner, and follow the sleep of 15 or 20 minutes by a pleasant sponge bath, putting on a fresh set of clothes for the afternoon work. Few appreciate how much of a rest it is to put on fresh clothes in the afternoon.—New York Tribune.

Winter Wraps.

The question of winter wraps is the all important one just now. At all the shops "winter wrap sales" are now in full blast. Gauzy lace coats now belong in the category of the things that were, and the crisp taffeta affairs will soon have served their term of usefulness. There is a frostiness abroad now that calls for the real wintry wrap. Only here the real wintry wrap never exceeds the American medium weight. The cloth is of light enough quality to lend itself to the plaiting process that is so much in vogue just now.

In looking over this winter's models one is struck by the inclusiveness of Dame Fashion's choice of styles. The trig short jacket with close fitting basque and fly front is with us again and will appeal to the tailor built girl who goes in for the severe style of morning rig. The sack coat is very much in evidence and boasts a great many variations, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The long, sweeping carriage wraps echo the craze for plaits—plaits of all descriptions—box plaits, knife plaits and accordian plaits, and cloth and velvet appliques are their principal ornamentation.

The very swellest things out this season are the three-quarter length coats built rather on the lines of the regulation Russian blouse. They are bound to find favor with all types of women. There is just enough fullness in their make-up to round off the angles of the all too slender woman, and the stout woman finds that her too full curves are not accentuated but rather softened by the flowing lines of the Russian coat.

As Girls' Names Average.

"What's in a name?" is often asked, as if names did not matter," said a woman. "But there is a great deal in a name, especially to the one who has to carry it all the days of her life, the possible threescore and ten years. It often seems as if children ought to be allowed the naming of themselves, but this would be manifest un wisdom, and the task is naturally relegated to parents or by them to interested relatives or friends, though, indeed, the grown girl is apt to adopt some popular spelling of her name, to use her middle name, perchance, or even to re-name herself, if she takes the notion."

"There is in successive years a distinct fashion in names. It is, however, difficult to generalize about the subject without consulting carefully birth lists and baptismal registers, because the field is so wide. But it is interesting to note the prevalent as well as the peculiar names among the more than 300 students entering the freshman class of a woman's college this autumn. Coming as these girls do from all parts of the country, their names give, perhaps, the average range of choice in this generation."

"Out of the 135 there are 25 girls, the greatest number, named Helen; next comes Mary or May, occurring 19 times, and Ruth eight times, with about as many Ediths and Lauras—good names, all of them. Most unusual are Mona, Zillah, Crete, Ela, Murta, Maia and Zella, the Lota, Berthe, Lynette, Irma and Roby, of which there are also single illustrations, being less common. There are comparatively few girls named Bessie, Jessie, Annie or Nellie, as would hardly have been the case a dozen years ago; few also of the Harriette and Annette and Mabelle class, or of the jewel variety Pearl, Diamond and Garnet. But there is a goodly proportion of the names known in the days of our grandmothers, such as Polly and Jane, Lucy, Martha and Sally."—New York Tribune



FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT

An effort to introduce the raglan shoulder is not proving popular.

Chinchilla fur, combined with white dahlias and foliage, is the latest idea in winter millinery.

Deep Vandyke lace collars are seen on many of the gowns intended for outdoor and indoor wear this winter.

Many of the dainty new flannel waists are ornamented with French knots in contrasting or self colored silk.

The style of hair-dressing so universally elected for during several seasons past, and known as "the extreme pompadour," has passed entirely from fashionable favor.

Black velvet stocks have a line of heavy embroidery in white applique upon the upper edge and around the lower a white silk or crepon tie is carried and finishes with a bow and ends in front.

Striking chiffons for evening gowns are embroidered in vines and sprays of flowers in delicate colors. In some instances medallions of lace are set into the chiffon and around these the embroidered vines trail.

A number of new gowns shown by different Paris dressmakers have wide buckles on the belts. These match the buttons of the gowns and vary from gold to handpainted miniatures from ivory to bronze.

The white felt turban, low and broad in effect, is one of the new millinery fancies. A turban of this sort frequently has for its trimming one large bird, with its outstretched wings showing a decided touch of black.

An elegant simplicity and a caressing limppness distinguish the best of the new fur collars. The various skins used for them are in the French models left unstuffed, which gives a little look of having killed and dressed your animal yourself.

The fur and feather toque is one of the season's favorites. A handsome example is of cream caracul, the brim turned up and draped with white cloth, partially concealed with a bird's breast of many colors, and ornamented with a handsome strasse buckle.

Chinese ribbons, showing quaint symbols on gold and silver grounds, make fascinating belts and colors and can be found at the Oriental shops. Persian bands and Indian embroidery both promise to retain their hold, although no metal accessories will be used to the excess that was the case last year.

AWFUL RAILWAY DISASTER

Engineer's Error Cost Scores of Lives Near Seneca, Mich.

VICTIMS ROASTED IN COACHES

One of the Most Disastrous Wrecks Known in Michigan—An Emigrant Train Caught Fire, Its Occupants Meeting With a Horrible Death—Head-on Collision Due to Violation of Orders

Seneca, Mich.—The wreck on the Wabash near here was one of the greatest railroad disasters in American history. It is estimated that eighty persons were killed, but a complete list will probably never be known, as a large number of the victims were cremated in the burning cars. The injured, many of whom will die, number 125.

The trains which crashed together were the Continental Limited, east-bound, known as No. 4, and the regular west-bound train, No. 13. No. 4 was a heavy vestibuled train, made up of a combination car, a day coach and eight sleepers. No. 13 was a double-header, with nine coaches, the first two of which were filled with Italian immigrants for Colorado.

It is said that the accident was the result of a misunderstanding of orders. No. 4 should have waited at Seneca station and No. 13 should have taken the siding. This was not done. Then the crash came.

The net result is that one whole train, No. 13, was burned; the engines complete wrecks on both trains, and on No. 4 the coach between the dining and the baggage was crushed into kindling wood.

The people on the emigrant train were caught like rats in a trap and crushed. Then the wreck caught fire, and those who were not instantly killed were slowly roasted to death, and none of the few spectators, who gathered from the farm-houses near by, were able to afford aid.

The whole emigrant train was soon consumed by the flames. Farmers residing along the track rushed in on the blazing mass to rescue those whom they thought might be alive. The bodies hauled out of the wreck were taken to nearby farm-houses, and a large number of injured were taken to a hospital at Peru, Ind.

Among the wounded at the hospital at Peru was twelve-year-old Carmen Paer, who cried unceasingly for his uncle. His uncle, however, was killed, having given his own life to save the boy. The boy's protector, whose name was Dominio Gerbargo, had made his body a shield to protect his nephew. When his lifeless form was picked up the boy was found under it only slightly injured.

Considerable light was thrown on the cause for the disaster by the orders which the conductor of No. 13 showed as his authority for proceeding past Sand Creek.

The order which was delivered to the train at Holloway read as follows: "Order No. 82, trains Nos. 13 and 3. "No. 4, engine 609, will meet No. 13 at Seneca and No. 3, engine 623 Sand Creek. Engines Nos. 88 and 151 will doublehead No. 13."

It is understood that the engineer and conductor of No. 4 received a similar order at Montpelier, Ohio, but if so these orders were disregarded. If it develops that the orders issued to both trains were to the same end it is considered that the responsibility for the disaster rests wholly with the engineer and conductor of the east-bound Continental Limited.

LIBERALS SURRENDER COLON.

The Capitulation Carried Out Under American Supervision.

Colon, Colombia.—The Liberal force surrendered to the United States force under Captain Perry, of the battleship Iowa. This was done in accordance with the agreement made at the conference on the American gunboat Marietta.

General Alban, commander of the Government forces, entered the city with 350 men. Captain Perry handed the town over to him as the representative of the Colombian Government. General Delarosa, the Liberal chief, subsequently surrendered his sword to General Alban.

The American marines, who were occupying the cuartel, were then withdrawn, with the exception of a detachment, which remained to guard the property of the Panama Railroad Company. The Iowa's men returned to Panama.

FEWER LIVES AND VESSELS LOST.

Good Showing For the Life-Saving Service Last Year.

Washington, D. C.—The annual report of the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service for the year 1901 shows the smallest loss of life from documented vessels suffering disaster since the general extension of the service, and also with respect to vessels of all classes, including the undocumented, with the exception of the years 1880, 1882, 1885 and 1888.

The average number of lives lost annually during the entire period (twenty-five years) was thirty-seven, one life having been lost in every thirteen casualties, while the number lost during the past year was seventeen, or one in every forty-three casualties.

The estimated value of the vessels involved in disaster was \$5,263,420, and of their cargoes, \$2,090,580. Of this amount \$6,403,035 were saved and \$948,965 lost. The number of vessels totally lost was forty-three.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Driver Was Long Lost Brother.

There was a happy meeting at Shenandoah between two brothers, Walter and John Harris, who had not seen each other for thirty-two years. Walter went to Shenandoah from Pittsburgh in search of his brother and was informed that a John Harris resided in Ringtown, two miles north of the city. In order to get there quickly Harris hailed a farmer, who volunteered to take him to Ringtown. After going about a mile Harris related his story to the farmer, who cried out: "Why, I am your brother, John Harris, and thought you were dead and buried years ago."

Firebugs Terrorize a Town.

Seven incendiary fires in one night have convinced the people of Huntingdon that an organized band of incendiaries, whose object is probably robbery, exists there. A reign of terror prevails among the citizens, who feel that neither property nor lives are safe while the miscreants remain undetected. There were four alarms of fire within two hours a few nights ago, and at the last fire it was found that the alarm bell ropes on both engine houses had been cut. Four barns were destroyed. A cabinet manufactory and two residences were ineffectually set on fire.

General Stewart Marries.

Adjutant-General Thomas J. Stewart and Mrs. A. R. Weaver, of Philadelphia, were married at General Stewart's residence in Norristown. Owing to severe injuries received by General Stewart in a runaway accident at Harrisburg three months ago, the marriage was strictly private, only members of the family being present. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. J. W. Sayers, chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic, a long-time friend of the General Stewart.

Ten Men Fall 700 Feet.

The cage in the shaft of the Lambert mines of the American Steel and Wire Company fell 700 feet with ten miners on board. All of the men were more or less seriously injured. A derangement of the hoisting machinery is said to have caused the accident. Three of the men, Peter Baboyk, Steve Lohinska and Vincent Contay, were taken to the Cottage Hospital at Connelville on a special train. All have broken bones and internal injuries.

Needle Goes Through Her Hand.

Nine weeks ago Mrs. Edward Fisher, of Mahanoy City, fell with her hand on an upturned needle, which broke, and a piece which penetrated her hand could not be extracted. It was deemed wise to allow the needle to take its own course. A few days ago while she was washing dishes the broken needle was found protruding from the back of her hand and was taken out.

Preached the Gospel Sixty-nine Years.

At Hanover the Rev. Daniel J. Hauer, probably the oldest clergyman in the United States, died in his ninety-sixth year. Dr. Hauer was one of the founders of the Lutheran Church in America. Ordained to the ministry in 1825, he occupied the pulpit regularly for sixty-nine years.

Killed While Moving to New Home.

While moving to a fine home she had just built in Phoenixville, Miss Rebecca B. Boyle was killed by a fall from her porch, her skull being fractured. She was for many years a leader in temperance work and was prominent as a lecturer. She was about sixty-five years of age.

New Steel Plant For Allentown.

Former Judge Edward Harvey has purchased 500 acres of land lying a mile east of Allentown for \$65,000. It is stated that the purchase was made for a syndicate of former stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who will erect upon it a big steel and armor plate plant.

Fatal Lockjaw After Vaccination.

Lawrence Terensen, twelve years old, at Bristol, died from lockjaw, superinduced by vaccination. Another boy also died there from a similar cause recently.

All Through the State.

Burglars who raided three houses at Shenandoah secured \$455.

The sight and hearing of children in Hazleton public schools will be tested.

Because of small receipts of milk the creamery at Knauertown has closed.

While playing at a bonfire in Conshohocken, Frances Dugan was fatally burned.

All Lebanon children who are not attending school as required by law will be arrested.

Three-year-old Mary McCafferty was burned to death while playing at a bonfire, at Coplay.

Amos M. Welker, of Metal township, was appointed mercantile appraiser by the Franklin County Commissioners.

Burglars who blew open the safe in the postoffice at Duncansville secured \$1000 in cash, stamps and money orders.

Newtown, Upper Makefield and Lower Makefield are the only townships in Bucks County that have no licensed hotels.

Thrown from his vehicle by his runaway horse dashing it against a trolley pole, George Reus was killed at Hanover.

Trinity Reformed Congregation, Shenandoah, celebrated the payment of the church debt by cremating a judgment note.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

A bill will be introduced in Congress to create four Vice-Admirals, but Schley and Sampson, on account of retirement, would not be able to share in the promotions.

General Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Cuba, arrived in Washington and declared tariff concessions were absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the island.

The report of Postmaster-General Smith, reviewing the operations of the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, was made public.

The House of Representatives has been magnificently refurnished throughout.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior was made public, showing satisfactory progress in dealing with Indian affairs, public lands and pensions.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Secretary Root gave assurances to Cubans that representatives of the United States Government would not interfere in the electoral contest in the island.

The people of San Juan, Porto Rico, were gratified over the sale of local improvement bonds at three per cent. premium.

William Frank Willoughby, recently appointed Treasurer of the Island of Porto Rico, took the oath of office at San Juan.

General Chaffee ordered that in the future complete records shall be kept of all natives in the Philippines taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The United States distilling ship Iris went aground on a reef near Iloilo, P. I.

DOMESTIC.

Because of jealousy William Richardson shot and killed Joe Sams and wife and then blew out his own brains with a rifle at Camden, Ark.

The schooner Lormie A. Burton was wrecked off Glenn Haven, Mich., but the crew was saved after a terrible experience.

A carelessly started fire in the oil fields at Beaumont, Tex., threatened the whole region, but the flames were subdued without serious loss.

Brigadier-General Hugh Young died at San Antonio, Tex. He was a colonel in the Confederate Army after Shiloh, and after the fall of Atlanta he succeeded to the command of Rector's brigade.

In a runaway accident at Omaha, Neb., Nicholas Nielson and his ten-year-old son were killed and Mrs. Nielson badly hurt.

A cave-in of slate at Brazil, Ind., killed two miners.

In a quarrel at McCoy, Tex., J. A. Hecorst fatally shot his brother and then killed himself.

The Governor of Idaho refused to co-operate with Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, in steps against railroad consolidation.

All the business houses at Plainfield, Wis., were destroyed by fire.

Governor Van Sant will call a special session of the Minnesota Legislature to take action against the Great Northern-Northern Pacific combination.

Eight thousand women in New Jersey are working for a pardon for Libbie Garrabrant, who is serving a life sentence for murder.

Former City Clerk Phillips was arrested at Ashtabula, Ohio, charged with illegally disposing of \$10,000 worth of city bonds.

The long sunken treasure ship Rio de Janeiro was located in the San Francisco Bay.

Because the jury reached a first degree murder verdict by lottery in the case of John Miller, Asheville, N. C., the Judge refused to accept the finding.

Fraudulent use of the mails is charged against C. O. Deish, of Bradford, Ohio, unfilled mail orders being his scheme.

As the result of a family feud J. F. Ward crushed the skull of J. E. Springer at Highland, Kan., and then shot him twice.

After nearly a year Stewart Fife, a clerk, was arrested at Savannah, Ga., charged with murdering Millionaire Frank Robinson.

The Yukon River was frozen solid as far as Thirty-mile, and where open at all was dangerous to navigation.

FOREIGN.

Rioting students at Athens, Greece, surrendered the university used as headquarters to the authorities.

After a violent discussion the French Chamber of Deputies passed the Chinese loan bill by a vote of 335 to 213.

Lord Lansdowne, British Foreign Secretary, said the omens were propitious for the conclusion of the new canal treaty.

France is pressing the Chinese authorities for the concession of the Island of Honam, opposite Canton.

A Berlin dispatch stated that the Crown Prince and Princess of Roumania have agreed upon a divorce, and that the former will renounce his succession to the throne.

Marquis Ito had an audience with the Czar, from which it is expected in St. Petersburg an effective understanding between Russia and Japan may arise.

General Kitchener wired that General Knox captured thirty-six members of Buys's command, including Commandant Joubert, who was reported wounded, and Field Cornets Wolmarans and Diedriks.

GOVERNOR JENKINS OUT

President Roosevelt Removes the Chief Executive of Oklahoma.

Charged With Improper Connection With a Contract—Thomas B. Ferguson Territory's New Governor.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt has appointed Thomas B. Ferguson Governor of Oklahoma, vice William M. Jenkins, removed. The President attached to the papers this memorandum:

"Governor Jenkins, of Oklahoma, is hereby removed because of his improper connection with a contract between the Territory and the Oklahoma Sanitarium Company.

"One of the duties of the Territorial Governor is to enter into a contract with some person or corporation for the keeping of the insane of the Territory. Governor Jenkins made such a contract with the Oklahoma Sanitarium Company, a corporation the promoters of which reserved \$10,000 of its stock for the Governor and subject to his orders.

"In the Governor's explanation of the affair he says he told the promoters at the time they desired him to sanction the contract 'that it was an important contract and that I had some friends whom I would like to have interested in the company to whom I owed some political obligations which I would not be able to pay by an appointment or anything of that kind.'

"The stock was delivered to a bank, subject to the Governor's order, and was turned over to those friends, whose political services the Governor thus sought to reward.

"The extent of the favor to the Governor or his friends is suggested by the fact that the only known sale of the stock since the contract was given out was at double the price paid for it.

"The Governor's confessed relations to the matter disclose such an entire lack of appreciation of the high fiduciary nature of the duties of his office as to unfit him for their further discharge.

"A sound rule of public policy and morals forbids a public servant from seeking or accepting any personal benefit in a transaction wherein he has a public duty to perform."

MOTHER AND FOUR DIE IN FIRE

Father Escapes Only to Hear Death Screams of His Loved Ones.

Altoona, Penn.—Five persons, a mother and her four children, were burned to death in Gwin Station on the Wopsononock Railroad, three miles north of this city. The husband escaped with serious injuries. The dead are Mary C. Burk, the mother, who was forty-two years old, and her four children, Adam, sixteen years old; Mary, thirteen; Joanna, eleven, and Joseph, eight. The husband is Carl W. Burk. He is seriously burned about the back.

Mrs. Burk and the children, except Adam, retired at the usual hour. Mr. Burk, who was in Altoona, did not get home until late. The lamp was burning in the kitchen for him. Before he went up stairs he turned it low. A lunch was left on the kitchen table for Adam, who was a stage hand in the Altoona Opera House. It is not known what time Adam came home.

About 1.30 o'clock Mrs. Burk was awakened by a dense smoke in her room. She awoke her husband. He dressed and hastened down stairs. Opening the kitchen door, he found the room was ablaze. Burk's clothing was ignited, and he sprang outside and rolled in the snow to extinguish the fire. He then called the aid of neighbors, but there was no hope of saving the house or its inmates.

Burk, in a mad frenzy, tried to rush through the flames, but was prevented. Meantime the agonizing screams of the inmates could be heard. For one brief second Mrs. Burk appeared at an upstairs window. In her arms she carried a child. Then the flames rose about her and she sank back and was seen no more.

RETURNED TO SEE MOTHER DIE.

Daughter, Kidnaped in Infancy, Restored to Her Parent After Years of Absence.

McKeesport, Penn.—The daughter of Mrs. Jane Williams, kidnaped in infancy, was restored to her mother while the latter was on her death bed.

The daughter never knew who her mother was until informed a few weeks ago by a relative, who, it is said, was instrumental in having her taken away. Mrs. Williams's husband died in Chicago in 1869, and when relatives wanted to adopt their youngest daughter, Mary, she refused.

The little one soon afterward disappeared. Mrs. Williams came to this city to live with her son.

She began to fail last summer, and a relative sent her word that her child was alive. The daughter, now Mrs. Annie Madden, of Liverpool, England, where she was taken when stolen, was sent for, and arrived a week ago. The mother died, holding her child's hand.

Convicted of Poisoning Her Children.

Mrs. Elmer Quimby, at Ithaca, Mich., was found guilty of murdering her two children by administering poison, and sentenced to life imprisonment. The woman and her husband planned to rid themselves of the children and poisoned them both. The husband was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Wealth in Suicide's Pockets.

Henry Bouck, a wealthy bachelor farmer at Gruver, Iowa, committed suicide by hanging. Twelve thousand dollars in bank drafts and \$55 in money were found on the body.

INDIANS TO BE CITIZENS

Plan to Divide the Lands of the Red Men in New York.

Proposed National and State Legislation to Effect the Severance of Tribal Relations—Probable Indian Objection.

Albany, N. Y.—Nearly 5300 Indians, residents of this State, will become citizens through the severance of the tribal relations which have existed for centuries if the plans of President Roosevelt and Governor Odell are carried out in Congress and in the State Legislature.

With this action more than 87,000 acres of the most productive farm land in the western part of the State, which by constitutional provision is now exempt from taxation, will produce a revenue equal to the amount now expended by the State upon its wards for road improvements, support of the Thomas Orphan Asylum for Young Indians of the Seneca Tribe, and for bridge buildings. This sum aggregates annually about \$75,000.

While he was Governor of New York President Roosevelt appointed a commission to make a report upon the feasibility of dissolving the tribal relations of the five tribes in this State and apportioning their lands among them. The commission reported favorably, but nothing was done by the last Legislature.

Residents of the counties in which these tribes are situated, and friends of the Indians generally, believing that their condition will be improved by a dissolution of their traditional organizations, have been working hard to bring about this reform, and now, they believe, they are about to see their efforts crowned with success.

President Roosevelt promised the advocates of this plan to urge Congress in his first message to pass laws dissolving tribal relations of all Indian tribes in the country, distributing their lands in severalty. Governor Odell will make a similar recommendation in his message to the Legislature.

In the Legislature, a bill will be introduced endowing the members of the five tribes with citizenship and allotting in severalty among them such lands as are held by the tribes through grants from the State or in fee. Due provision will be made in this bill to prevent alienation of these lands, except among the Indians themselves, for a period of years. By this means white men will be prohibited from acquiring any of these lands, as they have on Western reservations, after allotments have been made.

It is probable that there will be strong opposition to the plan, as many of the Indians, especially among the Senecas, are shrewd and unscrupulous, and their present relations afford them an excellent opportunity to enrich themselves at the expense of their fellows, sometimes in defiance of the tribal laws, whose administration they themselves control.

The five tribes are the Senecas, whose reservations lie in Allegany, Cattaraugus and Erie counties; the Tuscaroras, in Niagara County; the Onondagas, in the county of that name; the St. Regis, in Franklin, and the Shinnecocks, in Suffolk.

The Senecas hold their lands in Allegany and Cattaraugus counties from the nation, and in Erie County, in fee simple, through purchase. The Tuscaroras, Onondagas and Shinnecocks hold theirs in fee, and the St. Regis tribe occupy State lands.

ARMY DEFEATED THE NAVY.

President Roosevelt Witnesses an Exciting Football Contest in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.—Probably the most distinguished gathering that ever witnessed a football contest in this country, and admittedly the greatest crowd that ever entered the gates of Franklin Field, saw West Point defeat Annapolis by the score of 11 to 5. From the moment that President Roosevelt and his party entered the great amphitheatre until half an hour after the referee had blown his whistle announcing the cessation of hostilities there was an almost continuous uproar such as has probably never taken place before on any football field in the country, fully 30,000 persons being present.

Even the President and several members of his Cabinet, worked up to a nervous pitch by the excitement, left their seats in the private box which had been set apart for their occupation, and took positions on the side line benches, which are usually used for substitute players and coaches. There was not a seat unoccupied, and hundreds stood around the field through the entire game.

MICHIGAN BANKER CONE.

H. H. Terwilliger Disappears From Montague—His Business Solvent.

Detroit, Mich.—Henry H. Terwilliger, for twenty years a private banker at Montague, has disappeared. He came to Detroit a few days ago, and from here sent a long letter to W. F. Neuffer, saying that his burden was more than he could bear, and that his family would never see him again. Accompanying the letter was an assignment and two trust deeds making Mr. Neuffer and Christ L. Strong, of Montague, trustees to conduct his business.

By the deeds Mr. Terwilliger stripped himself of all his visible property, but provided for his wife and daughter. An investigation showed that Mr. Terwilliger took with him some \$6000, but left the bank in a prosperous condition, there being visible at least \$15,000 above all liabilities. The amount on deposit is \$61,800, this representing the total amount of liabilities. The total assets will range from \$70,000 to \$80,000.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Dec. 8, "The Value of Influence,"
Text, Matt. v, 13-16.

Salt and Light.

The value of salt lies in its pungent purity. If so impure that it has lost its salty taste, it has also lost its power to preserve from putrefaction. It may by mixture with other substances become tasteless or even sweet. Its value is not by this change increased, but lessened. Some people may, as a matter of taste, greatly prefer sugar to salt; that does not make the impure salt more valuable. If it has lost its saltiness, it is worthless.

Light to be of any use must be where it can be seen in the darkness. Its value is to help us see things which would otherwise be unseen.

Of what use is religion which is invisible in effect? Goodness of heart and sympathy, which are only shown by sharp words and oppressive, selfish acts, are savorless salt and hidden lamps.

This world has much of wasted goodness. Multitudes abhor villainy and approve virtue when they are represented on the theatrical stage or in the popular romance who never would attempt in any practical effort to lessen the villainy rampant in their own community or make any strenuous attempt after virtue in their own practice if it meant the crushing of some pleasureable vice.

To be effective the salt and light of Christian righteousness must at times be disagreeable. To turn the full rays of the searchlight of truth upon any evildoing must always result in making public a hideousness which will shock many sensibilities. Herein lies much of the unpopularity of reform efforts. Some minds naturally make the shame of a wrong to consist in its exposure to public knowledge rather than in the nature of the thing itself. So they dread the light and blame whoever turns it too fully upon any darkness in which they are particularly implicated.

Hatred is one of the penalties which light must incur from darkness if it dares invade the realm of concealed things.

Have you the courage to be genuine and true where shams are at a premium? Dare you be transparent and open where others wear veils and masks?

Is it possible to be truly salt and light in your sphere? Not many months since a member of the city council in a Pennsylvania city resigned his position because he could not serve the interests of his constituents and be a Christian. Some feel the same in regard to business life; some will feel the same wherever they may be placed. Is it altogether a question of the impossibility of letting the right act out or may it be a lack of stamina, a lack of intensity and power in the salt and light? Did not that city council need a Christian man in it? If he had stayed, could he not have salted that body and brought righteousness into its acts? Who can tell? The putridity of moral evil is close to you. It presses on every side. You must settle the question whether you will be actively, energetically, for righteousness, aggressive and militant, or if you will supinely submit to the evil and leave it to its fate and be yourself cast out as worthless.

It is a grave question which is more disastrous to one's soul—insipid, inactive goodness, hidden light, or active evil and apparent darkness. Like Lacedaemonian lukewarmness, this neutral virtue is worthy only of rejection.

It costs to shine true, but it is always best.

Sorrow.

Sorrow has its ministry, but many find it hard at first to comprehend its meaning or to learn its lessons. Everything about it seems so dark and mysterious that they miss the guiding hand that sends and directs it, but by and by the light casts its rays over their path, and they begin to discern a good and gracious design in the trying dispensation. If while the vision lingered they were inclined to rebel, now they become acquiescent and bless God for His chastisement. The things that seemed adverse are found to be working out good to their souls. Hope and cheer have returned, and they accept the present with resignation and gratitude and read the future with a joyous and radiant anticipation.—Presbyterian.

True Object of Life.

Once realize what the true object is in life—that it is not pleasure, not knowledge, not even fame itself "that last infirmity of noble minds," but that it is the development of character, the rising to a higher, nobler, purer standard, the building up of the perfect man—and then, so long as this is going on, and will, we trust, go on forevermore, death has for us no terror. It is not a shadow, but a light; not an end, but a beginning.—Lewis Carroll.

An Important Part.

To find life full, then, of good opportunity in the little kindnesses, daily unrecorded acts, and to fulfill these in love are an important part of the true blessedness of life that goes far toward writing it on our hearts that "each day is the best day of the year."—Churchman.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Dec. 8—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—The right use of ability.—Matt. vi, 13-16.

God has not given to all men equal ability. Some are strong, others weak; some are rich, others poor; some are high, others low; some have superior intelligence, others are below the average in intelligence; some morally and spiritually are superiors and others inferiors. This being true, it becomes a very important question to those who are blessed with special abilities, positions or opportunities as to what is the right way to use them. It is an important question, because ability means responsibility. God will demand of every man an account "according to his several abilities." It may be a splendid thing to be two talent or five talent men, but those who have many talents must account for many talents and should study carefully how to use them.

Ability is not to be falsely used. Salt has the ability to preserve and to season; but if salt, by being exposed or falsely united with foreign substances, loses its savor it is good for nothing but to be cast out. It loses its ability to preserve or to season and is worthless. A false use of ability is also ruinous to man. Thousands have been led to ruin by misusing the special abilities that God has given them. The pathway of life is strewn with the wrecks of geniuses—five talent men. They have misused or abused the talents that God has given them, and God has exacted an awful penalty from them. Let none who is blessed with ability follow in their footsteps. The genius is not exempt from the laws of God. His superior ability makes his falseness all the more culpable.

Ability is not to be neglected. A candle has lighting ability. For that reason it is not hidden under a bushel, where its light would do no good, but is placed on a candlestick, that it may give light to all in the house. God condemns the neglect of ability. If He has given ability to any one, it is for a purpose, and to neglect it is as serious as to misuse it. The man with one talent, which he neglected, was condemned and punished. Five talent men are not immune from service. The greater ability possessed the greater the crime of neglecting it. Failure to use given ability is absolutely inexcusable and will certainly lead to condemnation and punishment.

Ability is to be used for the good of mankind and the glory of God. "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven." If we properly use the abilities which God has given to us, we will make men see God in our works, for all good works are from God. Thus they will be led to praise God and to consecrate their lives to Him. Thus our abilities will bless our fellows and redound to the glory of God. If God has blessed us with special or even humble abilities, let us use them to honor Him and to lead others to Him.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Have a voluntary participation on the topic.

BIBLE READINGS.

Prov. iv, 18; Matt. xxv, 14-30; Mark ix, 50; John xv, 8, 16; I Cor. ix, 19-22; Acts xiii, 44-47; Gal. v, 13; vi, 1, 2; Heb. x, 23-25; I Pet. ii, 12.

God Supplies.

There would be much less complaining in this world if the fact were always borne in mind that God supplies our real, not our imaginary, needs. His supplies are to meet our necessities, not our wishes. Sometimes they are in direct opposition to our desires. Considering their character, their circumstances, their high destiny, God so deals with His people that He could not possibly deal with them more bountifully or more munificently. "No good thing"—that is, no good thing for them—"will He withhold from them." The representations God has given of Himself are exactly adapted to the various circumstances and conditions of His people. He is fullness of supply to the poor, strength to the weak, wisdom and knowledge to the ignorant. Their inability is met by His sufficiency, their guilt by His mercy, their unworthiness by His grace.—Christian Intelligencer.

A True Perception.

A true perception of the gospel is the entire forgetfulness of self, utter absence of any pretension and the complete and entire refusal to accept the world's praise or judgment.—General Gordon.

Only One Real Failure.

There is only one real failure in life possible, and that is not to be true to the existing occasion. If rightly used, the best one knows.—Canon Farrar.

Fill Me With Thy Life.

Unto Thy feet, O Saviour divine,
I come with my troubled life!
I am so weak, so weary with all
The constant tumult and strife.

Teach me to smile when the way is rough
And sing when the day grows sad.
Into my heart Thy sunshine put
And make Thy tried one glad.

Fill me so full of Thy own pure life
That each day may be lived for Thee;
Then neither the strife nor the woes of life
Can darken the days for me.

—Gerrit Smith.

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